

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 52, No. 31

Three Sections

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 5, 1937

Established A.D. 1887

10 Cents

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
OF CANADA
OTTAWA ONT
MFC 24/56/57

THE FRONT PAGE

The Association of Canadian Clubs has arranged a lecture tour by "Jay," our staff photographer, covering all of the Clubs affiliated with the Association. The Western part of this tour will begin in October and will extend from Parry Sound to Prince Rupert, B.C. Dates for the Eastern part have yet to be fixed.

Photographs for entry in our Coronation Competition must be received at this office before noon on Saturday, June 19. Details of this competition have already been announced. Prizes (ten dollars and five dollars) will be awarded for the most interesting prints depicting some scene or event relating to the celebration of the Coronation in Canada.

THE results of the British Columbia provincial elections, not yet available as we go to press, will be in the hands of our readers before this is. What they will be it is extremely difficult to tell, but one thing seems most unlikely, namely that any one of the numerous parties and factions contending for seats will have a sufficiently strong majority to ensure a durable and vigorous government. We shall be somewhat surprised also if the results do not afford one more evidence of the tendency, which seems practically universal throughout Canada, to reduce very materially the influence of the federal parties in provincial politics. Whether this tendency portends a breakdown of the present party divisions in the federal sphere itself it is too early yet to say. Our own impression is that in that sphere both the Liberal and the Conservative parties still show a good deal of vitality; but the ultimate results of a process by which these parties are deprived of the sources of strength provided by control of the provincial governments are hard to predict. And that process is certainly under way.

The weakening of the hold of the federal parties on the Prairie Provinces began a good many years ago, and was the result of the economic cleavage between those Provinces and the areas which provided a larger share of the seats in Parliament and most of the party funds. But in the last two years Quebec itself has returned a Government which has little or no relationship with either of the federal parties and is animated by such an intense provincialism that no close co-operation with such a party could take place without compromising it in other Provinces. And now the Ontario Government seems to be pursuing policies and entering into relationships which cannot but alienate it from the general body of Liberal opinion. Whether this is merely the result of the personal inclinations and antipathies of Mr. Hepburn or whether it represents a genuine shift of opinion in provincial matters on the part of the Hepburn Government's supporters it is yet too early to tell.

If the British Columbia electors return a Legislature in which neither of the major federal parties is a predominant force, there will have been one more step, and an important one, in the direction of the separation of provincial affairs from federal interests. It may not in some respects be a bad change; but in the present state of the public mind it is likely to impart to provincial politics an even greater degree of aggressive and selfish provincialism than they possess already. Relationship to a national party must be to some extent a restraining influence upon a provincial government when tempted to disregard the rights and hamper the claims of other parts of the Dominion.

NO LAW-MAKING BY PROXY

THE decision by Mr. Justice Manson (an exceptionally able jurist) against the British Columbia Marketing Act on the ground that it is unconstitutional to delegate legislative functions to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council constitutes the most serious attack that has yet been made upon the recent developments in the ways of "code" regulation of industry. "It was never contemplated," says the judgment, "by the British North America Act that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should be other than an executive or administrative body." This means that the whole process of conferring upon Boards and Commissions the power to make regulations which, when endorsed by the Government, have the force of law is in Mr. Justice Manson's view unconstitutional. If this opinion is upheld by the Supreme Court and the Privy Council, there will have to be a radical overhauling of statutes in every Province of the Dominion.

It is to be noted that this judgment has nothing to do with the division of powers as between Province and Dominion. It has to do with the method by which power is exercised. It is in line with a number of decisions of the United States Supreme Court invalidating New Deal legislation; and it will doubtless be vehemently criticized by all those who desire the state to enter upon a minute and detailed regulation of the business relations between citizens. It is obviously difficult to draw an exact line between what is and what is not "legislation," but we have long felt that current tendencies were transferring a vast amount of the real power of legislation to non-elective bodies surrounded by none of the safeguards which limit the exercise of that power in the parliamentary halls. We shall not be at all sorry to see Mr. Justice Manson's view given a very wide application. If it is to be a law that apples are to be sold at two for five cents, and that barbers are not to cut hair after twelve noon on Friday, we want to see those facts determined and that law enacted, not by three gentlemen in a room next-door but one to the



THE HOMESTEAD. Spring was just swelling the buds of the trees in Prince Edward County when "Jay" made this typical rural Ontario study recently.

Attorney-General's office, but by the persons whom we have elected and sent to the provincial capital to do our law-making, and in accordance with the methods made and provided by the constitution.

"THIS IS NOT ENGLAND!"

THE concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra in Montreal appears to have been noteworthy for something more than the excellence of the performance and the irritating effect of the magnificent system of echoes which adorn the acoustics of the Forum, the city's chief skating rink. Although the newspapers made no comment upon it at the time, it seems that there was a demonstration when the orchestra played "God Save the King," in the shape of concerted shouts of "We Want 'O Canada'; this is not England." The incident has been the subject of extensive correspondence in the Montreal Gazette and other newspapers. It has probably very little serious significance, except as an indication that in these hard times there is a section of public opinion in Montreal which thinks that the connection of the Province of Quebec with the British Empire is responsible for its troubles.

The idea that "God Save the King" is the special property of "England" is one which could hardly be entertained by anybody who knows much of the world history of the last century or of the current usages of all the nations of the British Commonwealth. From being originally a national possession it has, like the Crown, become a symbol of the unity of the nations of the Commonwealth, a unity to which the great majority of Canadians, and we fancy the great majority of the people of Quebec, are still earnestly attached. It is obviously not the national song of Canada, a position which is in process of being assumed by "O Canada." It is doubtless unusual for a country to have two official anthems; but it is also unusual for a country to be both a nation and a member of a federated Commonwealth. The latter condition undoubtedly exists in the case of Canada, and there seems to be no reason why the former should not exist also.

We gather that the people of the Irish Free State do not pay much respect to "God Save the King," but that is because they cherish the ambition to be a republic. We wonder whether the demonstrators at the

Montreal Forum have the same ambition. There is no doubt that Quebec Nationalists are following the developments of the Irish Constitution with a lively and not unsympathetic interest; and the discovery that the setting up of what is substantially a republican form of government is not incompatible with a high degree of clericalism and also with the continued enjoyment of the benefits of association with the British Commonwealth must have given them some stimulating ideas.

Anyhow we should be deeply sorry to see "O Canada" set up in the Province of Quebec as a rival to "God Save the King" and an emblem of the ambition for a purely French state on the shores of the St. Lawrence, for that would obviously destroy its usefulness as a national hymn in the other Provinces of Canada. Perhaps only for a time, though; for after all, the Americans, when they had succeeded in definitely detaching themselves from the British Empire, did not hesitate to appropriate the tune, though not the words, of "God Save the King" for their "My Country 'tis of Thee." And it is only the tune of "O Canada" that English-speaking Canada borrows from the original owners.

"DEBT-CREATING SYSTEM"

MR. WILLIAM IRVINE, the C.C.F. leader who writes a column in the Alberta People's Weekly, says in a recent issue that "two things remain to be done" in regard to the debt on agricultural land. "One is to abolish the debt-creating system and the other is to revalue the farmer's land and to write off principal in excess of that which can be cleared from the products reaped from it." He goes on to observe that "To end the debt-creating system is a matter for the Dominion Parliament. It would appear that the only power which the Province has in respect to private debts is to reduce them."

We hope Mr. Irvine is not really worrying about the difficulty of getting the Dominion Parliament to end the debt-creating system in Alberta. There is really no need for worry about it at all. If Alberta has the power to reduce private debts, and exercises it, there will be no further trouble in Alberta about the creation of new debts. Nobody will lend to any

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN has not told us what he plans to do with his hours of retirement, but we suspect that they will be largely devoted to the writing of fine, non-committal memoirs.

There can be some question as to the sagacity of selecting Mr. Chamberlain as the successor to Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Chamberlain is lean where Mr. Baldwin is bulky and we doubt if the Conservative Party will be quite as successful in concealing itself behind him.

BEACH REFLECTIONS

Thought heretical, undutiful —
The human race is far from beautiful.

— Old Manuscript.

The reason that the work of so many modern novelists is footling is because they have forgotten that it is the reader's privilege to identify himself with the hero and not the author's.

And the best method of defence, suggests Horace, is not to give offence.

The old fashioned magazines are putting up a grand fight to maintain their position. Never say digest, is their motto.

So live that you can go out of your front door without falling over newspaper reporters and photographers.

It is incorrect to say that those Soviet scientists who are squatting on an ice floe at the North Pole are not accomplishing anything of value. They are solving the hot weather problem.

You can recognize the contented man. He has no formula to better the lot of humanity.

Despite the revolt in his own party against the Supreme Court proposals, we are convinced that President Roosevelt still retains his hold on the country and that the Republicans have been a little too hasty in proclaiming that Democrats are deserting the sinking ship of state.

We have been told of a Scotsman who is not taking any holidays this summer. "I still have last year's tan," he says.

Comes now June, the sun unblinking,
When men indulge in fishful thinking.

— Timus.

Old iron is selling at fabulous prices for conversion into armaments. Now we know, suggests a correspondent, why it is called "scrap" metal.

The worst "ism" that afflicts the modern world is, of course, egotism.

Esther says she thinks that Mr. Chamberlain will make a good prime minister because he is tall like Gary Cooper.

SUMMER COTTAGE

BY A. L. PHELPS

I COOKED the breakfast and anyone who knows those golden convexities, delicately set in opalescence pale as milk with frilled edges of tobacco brown that are eggs when properly fried, knows I am a good cook. The bacon strips were transformed slowly (not cooked; bacon should never be cooked) to reddish and creamy ribbons neither brittle nor tough. The coffee matched in color the birch-coals-kissed toast and in richness of flavor coffee's own essence when neither boiled too long nor polluted by a percolator.

But I don't have to wash the d. d. dishes. Hence this hillside in the April Sun. Hence this mood of unsullied reminiscence of culinary achievement. The lake, a white and grey-banded (the bands are the vestiges of the winter team tracks in straight lines and swinging curves) expanse shaped by its islands, bays, and the land points, takes the heat from the sky and has upon it, now dazzling sunblaze which suggests high summer, now cloud shadows which turn the scene to winter grimness. There is yet a sharp edge on the wind and the seasons taunt each other by turns as the high clouds mass themselves and thicken, or break and spill the sunshine.

CROWS have gone over in heavy cawing flight. A Phoebe is querulous in sharp iteration down by the wharf. Juncos are bobbing about in the leaves, rising with flash of white tail feathers. A fire-blackened log whose upturned roots are beside me has on its other end thirty feet down the hillside an agitated investigating chipmunk, perhaps the one we fed last year. . . . There are long recurrent sighs in the jack pines back of me; now and then a sudden slightly sharper hissing in the magnificent white pine immediately before me. . . . I have been watching a figure approach from a deep bay across the lake. I thought it was a man and a dog. Now I see it is a man drawing a high winter woods-sleigh. The rhythm of his stride breaks every now and then with a jerk when he steps through the rotten snow crust on top of the ice. He carries no pole to throw across the opening and to cling to should he fall through, so I suppose he considers the ice will hold for another week at least. He will have difficulty in making land though, because already the sun and the warming rocks have done their work and the shores are edged with water in most places.

THIS business of opening up the summer cottage is not business to the taste of everyone. It is for the romantic who is sufficiently analytic to understand the penalty man pays for being urbanized. We stood out and watched the stars last night. Ostensibly we were wondering whether it would freeze and how hard and how much alcohol should go in the radiator of the car. Actually we were the beneficiaries of the silent heavens. No one of us had really seen the stars and the wide sky softened by moon splendor since October when, on a crisp evening, we had watched together the flaming pulses of the Aurora. We had been six months without the sky. We went inside and stood awhile beside the fireplace warming our hands and saying nothing. Finally the least poetic of us said: "Pretty fine, isn't it?"

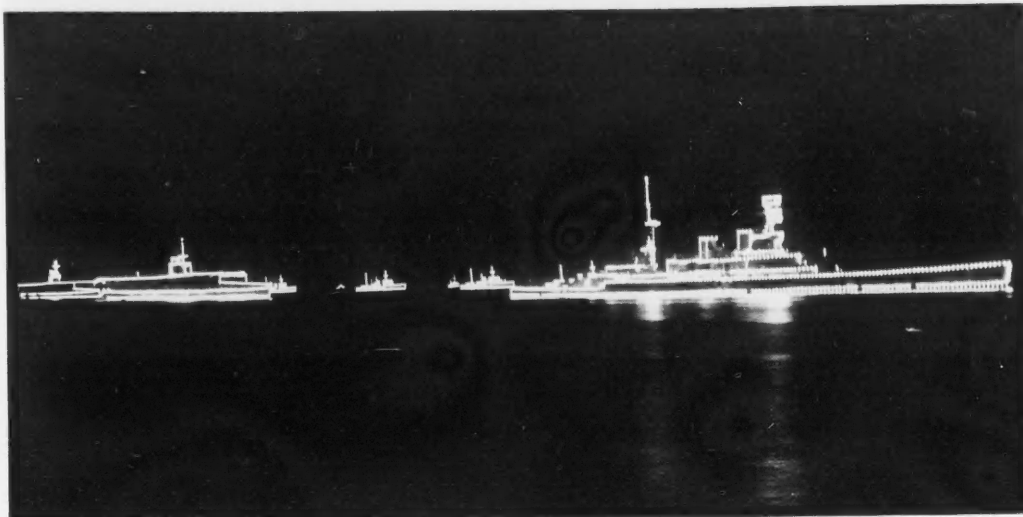
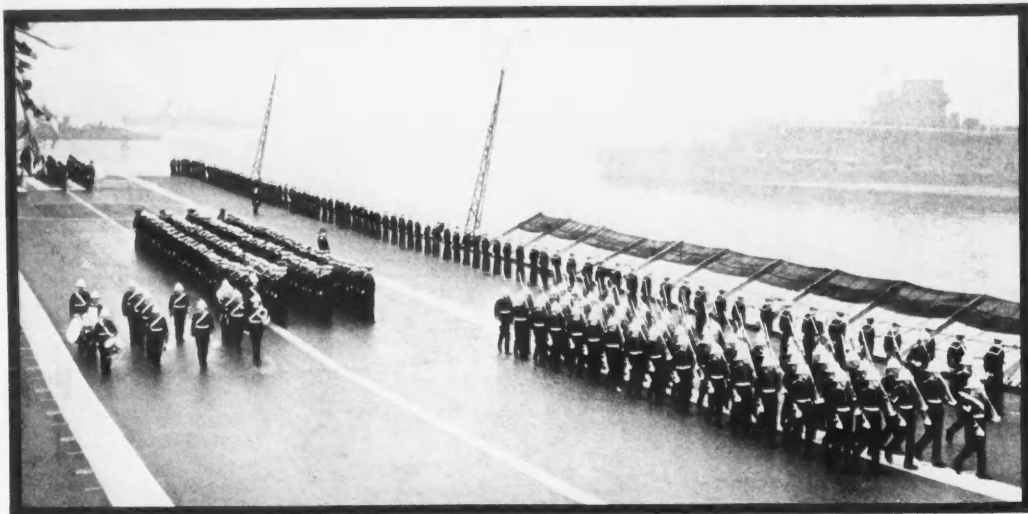
I am being mocked at as a lazy, good-for-nothing bound; the canoe must be carried to the other cottage. As the lake is so low there are boulders to be pried out of the landing cover; maybe no such chance to come again for years is shouted at me. Another shutter is to be taken off — the high one; it needs a ladder and two pairs of arms. If that log were brought over three cuts in it would make good burning until we leave. Will there be time to paint the boat? Who's going to take the shovel back in the woods and open that culvert? Am I going to cook steak or the roast for dinner? What about setting up the force pump and checking over the water pipes?

I SUPPOSE I must admit the breakfast to have been a success, but all this energy seems in my present mood naught but nemesis; I should have fed them apple sauce and cornflakes. And if I provide them a good dinner, they will but suggest as a result that we "put down a dozen more trees for firewood while the axes are sharp."

Here on this spring hillside I admit the necessity of firewood. The wind has edge. The sun has gone. Though there is blue sky it is in cold far-off patches. The cloud-land pageantry is taking on weight. It looks like snow. The great fireplace inside into which the four-foot logs are rolled will soon be in need of logs. The flagstone floor, even though deep rugs are on it, and the eighteen-inch stone walls, even though no wind sounds through them, make huge fires necessary at this time of year. By and by we will sit by that fire and watch through the easement windows deep set in the colorful split granite stone the snow flurries go past, — sometimes darkening the landscape and the expanse of grey ice and serrated shores, sometimes, with the sun half through the wind-harried clouds, cloaking all in a wavering garment of dull silver.

BUT the wood must be got. If the saw has a proper set from last year it will be easy. Rhythm of backs and purring steel will make the swinging arms seem almost effortless. And though this high point and its cottages be called *Gothericind* after a little Cornish village set where the gales howl, as we will be cool in summer, so now, with the sky darkened and the pines roaring, may we sit and enjoy the shelter of the sparkling stone and the warmth from glowing logs and flapping flame.

THE CORONATION ROYAL NAVAL REVIEW. Scenes on the day when the massed naval might of Britain was inspected by H.M. the King, off Spithead. Left, sailors and marines man the ship on the flying deck of the aircraft carrier H.M.S. "Glorious". Right, the scene which gave England its merriest laugh in years — "The Fleet is Lit Up". Here is what actually happened.



A STATUE SHE SEEMED

BY MARY WEEKES

NEVER again shall old Matawqua creep to our cottage door. Or, in the stillness of a summer afternoon, look across Echo Lake that is a crystal bowl sunk in the steep-winding hills of the Qu'Appelle.

The breath just went out of her, they said. So they put her old worn body into the red-brown earth atop a hill. With her feet to the setting sun. This was her last wish. She had had so few.

Though we set our poplar fires astir a hundred seasons in a row, it will never be the same without Matawqua. Expecting her. Each spring she was the first to greet us. At the first whiff of smoke from our chimney. Away across the lake, from her hill, she watched for the first faint trace of it. Never was friend more faithful.

I remember her first visit. She was fetched by a younger woman, her granddaughter, who came to bargain about beadwork. It was her patience that was bewildering. And I, so fidgety with small children clutching at me. And ill-health whipping my nerves to pain.

I REMEMBER being attracted by the younger woman's beautiful English. It was so clear. And her voice, like velvet. Free, too, from the slang and ugly catch phrases that fumbled the speech of white girls. She'd been through the Lebrun Mission School. But, all the time, my mind was on the older woman. A statue, she seemed against the body of my great maple tree.

"Over ninety she is now," said the young woman. Only forty or so years, I thought, have white men occupied the great empire that lay about us. Before this, it belonged to her. To her people. She is one

killed five. Closed their throats. That was something she remembered. And at her breast one died — the time her milk had dried up. After an enemy raid. Not one was left. And she'd raised grandchildren. I'd brought her into my cottage on that first morning and made her some rich warm chocolate.

SHE was past all feeling now. Atrophied as a stalk of wheat in dry season. Her body past the pain of child-bearing; her mind freed from the grief of death; her senses numb to cold and hunger. Always, these things were in my mind when I looked at her.

Yet, she seemed to understand the prattle of my children. She loved them. And she walked on dead feet and strange to emotion. Their toys pleased her. Very gently she'd handle them. I used to wonder if the memory of other small fingers lingered with one so dead.

Under my big elm tree where the hammock swung was where she liked to sit. With a pot of tea, and the small china cup I gave her for herself, and some little assorted sweet cakes. I can hear her crooning my baby to sleep. He was always soothed by her calmness. From my verandah, I used to watch her tipping the hammock softly, softly, with her old quavery hand, and become impatient with my own aliveness and restlessness; my revolt against the misery, the vanity, the cruelty — everything that was life. Then, I'd remember the human scalplocks, I'd seen hanging from the rafters of her miserable mud-hut. She had taken them herself. And, calmness, of a kind, would come to me.

OLD Matawqua is gone! Soon her body will be the worthless dust from which it sprang. This was my thought as I stood above her grave. The high hot wind of summer blowing the red-brown dust around me, and the long prairie grass winding and singing against my feet — treacherously. The singing of the grass, a hiss — reminding me that soon I, too, would be shared to the red-brown earth. With Matawqua.

But I sat in the treacherous grass near the grave of Matawqua. She would like that. Until evening, I stayed. Thinking. Lovely was the afterglow, I remember; all gold and purple and amethyst and a faint blue. Away there, shining in that lovely light, must be Matawqua's brave patient spirit. But no! In life, the Great Spirit, that she had worshipped in youth, had given her over to pain and hunger and sorrow.

All this I learned from her old granddaughter. Matawqua spoke no English. A hated tongue. Though she didn't mind my children and myself. She understood all we said. The great golden bowl that hung in the heavens, and, at morn and night, swung low to the earth was the Great Spirit. He had re-

fused her offerings. He had forsaken her people. They were no longer brave and resourceful — else they would not shy off the road to let the new white people go past. When her granddaughter spoke, telling me these things, Matawqua would fall into a long black silence that even the children felt. Only a pipe-full of strong tobacco would coax her out of her terrible mood.

STILL, in life, she was honored by her tribe. Above young and comely women. That must have meant something, could she feel. Matawqua had tortured the Blackfeet whose scalps she prized. Two of her children they'd killed at dead of night when they attacked a camp of her people. Yet, the gentleness of her hands when she touched my children was past believing.

I used to think that she'd never got past enjoying the beauty of a world that'd tricked her. Vagrant clouds often caught her eye, I noticed. And she was fond of glowing colors; the red porcupine quills in her moccasins, and the yellow flowers in dress prints I used to find to match the old fine brass beads that dangled from her polished shell earrings.

And to think that she who was so old and gentle and fragile — like delicate tapestry rich in age and pattern — could have driven her hunting-knife between the ribs of a whiskey-trader! A whiskey-trader who, having got a camp of hunters drunk, made off with their finest furs, and her young daughter. On a fast buffalo-runner, she'd overtaken him, lassoed his horse, and, but for the terror of her child, would have ripped his belly open, as she intended. As it was she left him on the prairie to die.

I thought of this once as I looked at her sharpening the small paring-knife I'd handed her to peel a peach, and she, after examining the blade, moved to sharpen it against the stones that bordered the walk. Slowly. Very particular she was about the edge, trying it now and then against the wrinkled skin on her wrist, and, finally, on a hair drawn from her long grey plait. My baby crept closer to her. She put down the fine-edged knife and began stroking his fat bare legs, making little crooning sounds.

ONCE more, I've lit my wood-fire and the pale smoke rises straight in the morning air. My children have grown past babyhood. I am alone. Almost I can hear Matawqua creeping down the path to my door. I will visit her grave so that her frail spirit — if it be there — may not be too lonely.

There was only a faint trace of the red-brown earth. The snaky prairie grass had coiled fast upon her grave, trapping her. But! away from her feet, far in the West, as on the day of her burial, I looked into a lingering afterglow. Only jewels of a million hues thrown together could produce such brilliance. After all, could Matawqua — freed from earth's bondage — be there with the Great Spirit?

I lingered until the golden bowl of Matawqua's worshipping fell out of the heavens. Then darkness came upon me. Matawqua, frail sad statue — faint against a stout maple tree — lay in the earth beneath my foot; even now dust. Life?

Better had her gentle spirit not known its buffet-

WOODPHAIL ON COLONIES

BY HUGH SHOOBRIDGE

THE British Left Wing Government led by Mr. Woodphail and Miss Macsworth was naturally watched with great curiosity. Particularly in relation to Foreign Affairs was this the case. How would it fare with that hoary, cynical, unmoral institution, the Foreign Office?

To the surprise of many people it seemed to fare moderately well. The Officials carried themselves with the same calm assurance as if their Chief was still of the old Capitalist and Imperialist brand.

It is only now possible to tell the inner story of Mr. Woodphail's first brush with officialdom in his effort to re-orient policy on lines in accord with his faith and conscience. It arose on the question of the German Colonies. As Mr. Woodphail's views on the iniquity of the Versailles Treaty are well known there need be no surprise that his first intention was to pacify Germany by their return.

THE Second Assistant Permanent Under-Secretary of State, however, to whom he talked, appealed to his conscience with some subtlety. "No doubt, Sir," he agreed, "it would be highly salutary for British Imperialism to receive a swift kick in the slats, but at the same time are you justified in encouraging German Imperialism? There are things about the present Nazi régime which may make it impossible to conscientiously transfer populations to its charge." Loath as she was to support a member of the British ruling class, Miss Macsworth felt constrained to confirm this view. "In my visits to Germany," she said, "I have seen a great deal of marching and drilling. They appear to have far too many cadet corps."

Mr. Woodphail thought regretfully of how easy, on the political platform, it had been to dispose of this sort of contention. One had only to allege vaguely that at some indefinite time in some unspecified manner Great Britain had been equally a sinner, and pass on to the next subject. But now there was actual responsibility for definite action.

SO HE SOUGHT another alternative. "We will give these Colonies back to their rightful owners, the native populations," he announced; "let all the European interlopers look out for themselves."

"Quite," said the Second Assistant Permanent Under-Secretary of State. "I will call in Smithers who is an expert on African affairs and you can have the benefit of his knowledge."

Mr. Smithers was a bland and glossy young man with white spats and a cheerfully willing attitude.

"Mr. Smithers," said the Second Assistant etc., putting his finger on a relevant spot on the map, "What are the native nations called in this area?"

"There, Sir? Predominantly the N'Gombi, N'Gambi, and the N'Gumbi."

"If we left the country, Smithers, who would run it, do you think?"

"Probably Mofolaba of the N'Gombi. I think he is the strongest Chief; at any rate he would have a shot at it."

"Quite. Mofolaba is he — er — a good working Socialist, Smithers?"

"Socialist Sir?" asked Smithers startled out of his blandness. "Not by a long chalk, Sir. A hairy old capitalist, if you ask me. Owns 5,000 goats, 3,000 cows and a variable number of wives."

MR. WOODPHAIL had listened to enough of this. He broke in irritably to say that if they were capitalists or socialists or hairy made no difference; as the original settlers the tribes mentioned had the only moral right to the country.

Mr. Smithers stared at him.

"Original settlers, Sir? Oh, no, if you'll pardon me — original fiddlesticks. The N'Gombi and N'Gambi came from the Walla-Walla country and whaled the tar out of the Asakava people. Most immoral aggression it was. Frightful Imperialist racket, Sir."

So it went on. The keenest cross-examination of which Mr. Woodphail was capable failed to break down the detailed knowledge of Smithers. Moral rights seemed to be not only at a discount but actually non-existent. Miss Macsworth was the first to lose patience.

"THIS history of one conquest after another is all very dreadful," she said. "These people should be put under the tutelage of an enlightened American Democracy."

"Quite," said the Second Assistant Permanent Under-Secretary of State. "How about Brazil?"

The conscience of Mr. Woodphail would not permit such evasion of manifest responsibility. So it came about that his policy in the end came to be precisely that of the Foreign Office — which is apparently merely lying doggo and saying nothing about German Colonies at all.

POSTLUDE

BY HELEN LANGSTER

I DIDN'T get to see the Coronation. I said I would, but I couldn't. To make with a sudden realization of how old and frail I am.

"The very thought," I said, "of crowding masses can set my shudders like a cold shiver. A moment's glimpse of a million people. What chance that I would survive?"

"The map will come and spoil it all that's remaining. And there'll be too much cheering and from the streets. On your head, look at you! The map! They're welcome to it, if it's what they like!"

Yet look it's just for once the map's flavor. Or something like that. It's worth it. One pleasure less remains for me to savor. I don't think I'll see a new world like this.

of the list. I glanced at the lake that was an ink-black in the bright morning light, then to the hills beyond that lifted to the great white empire.

In her old wrinkled hand, that seemed a talon, she clutched the corners of her thin black ragged shawl. Across the darkening ice, came a great crackling. I saw the cross-cross lines widen. Spring break-up was at hand. I stamped my feet. The ground was still frozen. Down deep. Six feet or more.

And there was the old Indian woman with only one thickness of deerskin between her feet and the cold. And so patient. The symbol of Death, she was. I could not help thinking.

My small son went past her. Her hand fell to touch his bright head. The strings that fastened the ragged eider waist across her breast fell away. I saw her brown withered skin beneath it — bare. The child looked up at her, confidently. And so they stood. Life and Death inspecting each other. I felt very cold.

AS I STOOD alone beside the red-brown earth to which her old worn body had been returned, it was so I remembered her. Death on old faint feet. In clothes that were rags. Past despair.

She had come to watch for us — my children and myself — as for the changing seasons. Particularly summer, which brought warmth. In her life, there was only cold, and hunger. Always hunger. But she seemed to feel neither. Sorrow and suffering had deadened her.

We did what we could. It ought have been more. But there is this — if she could know. A soft warm blanket wraps her round, though upon her grave crisp snow piles and crusts beneath a wind that goes moaning. But what good is a soft warm blanket against a bit of clay? That is what grieves me. Matawqua can not feel it.

Fourteen children she'd borne. Scarlet fever had swept the plains taking four, and smallpox had



THE QUEEN REMOVES HER CROWN at the end of the Coronation ceremony. She is being assisted by one of the peers. The King, without crown, is seen near the center of the photograph between two of his bishops.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

Alberta, or on the security of anything in Alberta, and if that does not put an end to the debt-creating system we do not know what will.

It is extraordinary how many people, in how many parts of Canada, have the idea that a debt is something forced upon the debtor against his will. All debts in their origin are voluntary transactions between a borrower and a lender, both of whom think that they will be advantaged by the transaction. So long as repayment is reasonably assured these transactions will continue to be made. As soon as repayment ceases to be reasonably assured, they will cease to be made, whether any legislature "puts an end" to the system or not. We should imagine that the system must be almost ended in Alberta already.

"VIOLENCE IF NECESSARY"

THE *Toronto Globe and Mail* has lately been showing a great deal of concern about the possible introduction of "lawlessness" into Ontario by "imported agitators." We feel it our duty to draw the *Globe and Mail's* attention to the fact that lawlessness does not have to be introduced by imported agitators. It can be introduced very efficiently by red-blooded 100 per cent. Canadians. Mr. John B. Woods, mayor of Hawkesbury, Ont., found that municipality being visited on Sunday last by fifteen persons in three automobiles from Ottawa. He was not sure whom they represented, he explained on Monday, but he "thought it best for all concerned that they leave." The police therefore rounded them up, and they left, "hurriedly and without argument." Several of them were women. An "organizer of the International and a representative of the Federation of Unemployed received the same treatment here" a month ago, the mayor added, and he concluded his interview with this general statement on the principles of law, order and freedom of speech and action as interpreted by the municipal authorities of Hawkesbury: "Any Communist or any hypocrite using the Bible or the principles of the Disciples of Jehovah to work schemes detrimental to the welfare of this community will be thrown out of town, and by violence if necessary."

There is no law in the Province of Ontario authorizing the mayor of Hawkesbury to throw out of that town, with or without violence, any person who has not been convicted by the courts of some offence. Mr. Woods' proclamation is an absolute declaration of intent to employ lawless methods for the suppression of ideas which he dislikes. The whole policy is an "imported" policy, much more suited to the mentality and conditions of Georgia and Illinois than to those of Ontario. We hope the *Globe and Mail* will keep up the good fight for British law and order by recalling Mayor Woods to a sense of his duty; but we don't much expect so.

ONE-LANGUAGE LAW

ENGLISH-SPEAKING members of the Montreal Bar are unanimous in their objection to the new Quebec legislation giving the French text an absolute priority over the English in all the laws of the Province. This seems to afford a pretty good evidence that the change is objectionable, not from the point of view of the "rights" of the two languages, but from the point of view of stable and intelligent interpretation of the laws themselves. Our first reaction on hearing of the proposed change was that in a French-speaking legislature, even in a bi-lingual Province and with an English minority, the French text was fairly certain to give an accurate representation of the intent of the legislators. If it is to become an established rule of law that the French version is the only law and the English is a mere translation for the convenience of the ignorant, this would probably soon come to be the case as regards legislation adopted after the making of the change; the Quebec Legislature would cease to be in any real sense bilingual. But it is evidently very far from being the case as regards legislation already on the statute books. The original source of a great deal of existing Quebec legislation, including the Quebec Companies Act, is in English texts, the translation of which into French has not always been too brilliantly done. Many Bills, especially those relating to commerce and finance and private measures relating to English-speaking persons and their interests, are drawn in English and translated into French, and under the system hitherto prevailing it was possible for the courts to take into consideration which was the original version. Not only is this obviously proper method of interpretation thrown overboard



"WE, AND YOU OF THE GREAT BRITISH EMPIRE ARE BOUND TOGETHER BY SOMETHING MORE BINDING THAN ALLIANCES AND TREATIES."—Mr. James W. Gerard, President Roosevelt's Special Representative at the Coronation.

by the new law, but the whole body of interpretation which has been arrived at by that method is equally thrown overboard, and every statute of the Province is rendered liable to re-interpretation in the sole light of its French text.

This change in the law was not requested by either the Bench or the Bar, neither of which bodies has complained of any difficulty in applying the former rules of interpretation. It appears to have been enacted under the impulse of a wave of racial feeling, generated by the economic hardships of recent years, which we earnestly hope is not likely to be permanent. If the new law is not repealed it is quite certain to be contested to the highest courts on constitutional grounds, and whatever the result of the contest it can hardly fail to embitter still further the relations between the two language groups, not only in Quebec but in the whole Dominion.

CONFERENCE COMPLAINTS

THE customary complaints are beginning to be heard in Canada that this Dominion is being "committed" to something or other at the Imperial Conference without anybody knowing just what it is being committed to and without Parliament having anything to say about the committing. Such complaints are ill-founded, but they are likely to continue until the population of Canada is much more habituated to dealing with international relations than it is at present. Self-government in the Dominions was originally a purely domestic affair, involving no external relations whatever. As it gradually expanded it came to embrace more and more in the way of international affairs, but it is only within the last few years that it has become complete; and the very people who were most anxious to obtain its completeness are in many cases the people who today resent the methods which are inevitable in the conduct of international relations.

Without "commitments," agreements between nations are impossible. Such commitments cannot always, cannot very often, be drawn up and discussed in parliamentary fashion by each and every one of the negotiating parties before the negotiation; they must be formulated and re-formulated in the very process of negotiation. The negotiators are the elected and responsible representatives of the people; they take their political lives in their hands when negotiating, for they can be dismissed from power at the next opportunity if the results are unsatisfactory. If those results are absolutely intolerable, the succeeding government can repudiate even the agreements themselves, although that is an extreme step for which no nation has made specific provision except the United States with its amazing senatorial veto on treaties. Any further safeguard than this for democracy is unworkable.

WE DON'T ALWAYS LOSE

THE theory that it is always the Overseas Dominions which have something "put over on them" when the negotiations are between the component countries of the Commonwealth is widely held in Canada, but it is far from the facts. At the last Imperial Conference at Ottawa, if any putting over was done, it was by the Dominions at the expense of Great Britain. We do not think the damage was serious,

either to British interests or to British regard for the Dominions; but our point is that the British, whatever complaints they did make about the Conference, never suggested that their Government violated the principles of democracy or the parliamentary system in making the agreements, or that the agreements should have been subjected to parliamentary supervision before being made. The British have been dealing with international affairs since long before 1066, and are perfectly aware that they cannot be handled in the same way as legislation about the price of haircuts in Toronto and the number of mudholes in the landing field at Aklavik, N. W. T.

Unless the people of the various Dominions are prepared to trust their elected representatives and the Governments which they support, there can be no useful purpose served by any Imperial Conferences or by any other diplomatic negotiations in which those Dominions are involved. They do not have to approve of the views or policies of those representatives; indeed it will be a sad day when all Canadians approve of any view or any policy of their Government. But they must give up the idea that a Canadian Government should have no view and no policy on anything that has not been discussed in detail and set down in a resolution in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

We are strongly in favor of more discussion of the discussable parts of these matters by Parliament; but we are not in favor of Canada's representatives abstaining from doing anything at Conferences because they haven't been discussed.

CAN'T SING THE OLD SONGS

ARTHUR GUTTERMAN has been telling the *Saturday Review of Literature* that people have stopped reading contemporary verse because they cannot make any sense out of it. That is a pretty sound reason for not reading verse. Or, for that matter, anything else. We admit that we have taken a personal enjoyment in reading incomprehensible verse for the very reason that it was incomprehensible. There are times in this world when understanding becomes a burden that it is gratifying to lay aside. But generally speaking we are all for simple verse, and it is a fact that modern poets have not been giving it to us in any marked abundance. There are explanations of the situation, of course. A few poets have adopted the cryptic attitude because their exaltation was of such a personal nature that it did not admit of public participation, the poets preferring to stand, Narcissus-like, lost in the contemplation of their own poetic images. But we suspect of most modern poets that they dwell in a world of incoherence for the humdrum reason that the early birds got all the words. There is an appalling finality about the mass of poetry that has been bequeathed by the ages. Everything, you feel, has been said, and said at one time or another with a most discouraging perfection. It is characteristic of a poet that he considers his perception of truth and beauty as unique, and it must be disquieting to find that uniqueness a commonplace of literature. That is why, we fancy, the modern poet distorts his images and involves his thought, he wants to satisfy his urge for origination. The danger he has fallen into is of making his utterances so enigmatic that he alone can comprehend them. And sometimes we wonder if even he is capable of that considerable operation.



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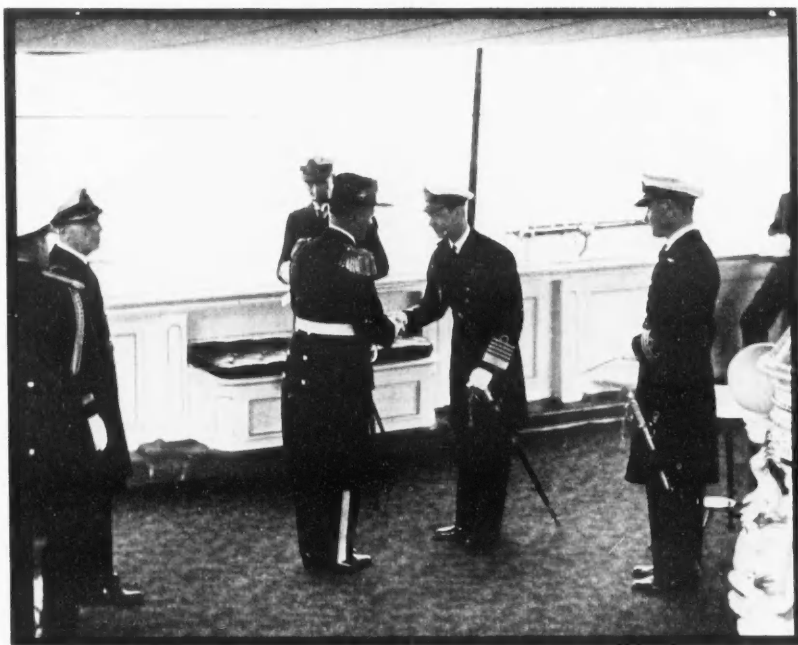
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THE CORONATION ROYAL NAVAL REVIEW. Left, H.M. the King receives one of the foreign Admirals aboard the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert". Every leading naval nation of the world, with the exception of Italy, was represented. Right, something interesting ahead. An informal moment with H.M. the Queen, the Duke of Kent, Princess Elizabeth and Lord Louis Mountbatten.



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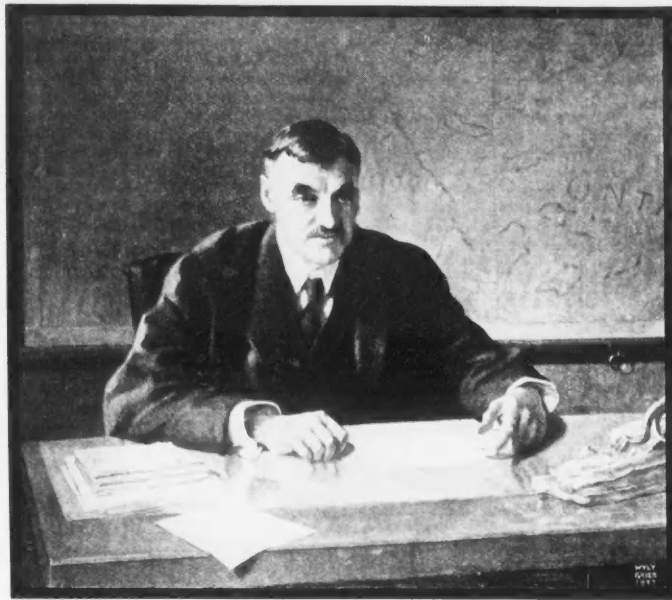
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POULIOT ON WATCH

BY RIDEAU BANKS

"NO NEWS is good news."

"Silence is ominous."

From which of these old maxims, each of them abundantly time-tried, is Parliament Hill to depend as it anxiously awaits some report of progress from the statesmen who are representing it at the important confab of Empire in London?

Parliament Hill wishes it could decide. The suspense is becoming frankly wearing upon its nerves. Each day new individuals face up to the complaint that never before has there been an Imperial Conference which has so loaded itself in silence.

It is all very comforting to be able to think that this silence simply represents the traditional British way of doing things, of acting instead of talking. But every now and then doubts creep in. For Parliament Hill still remembers the Imperial Conference that was held here in 1922, and the differences of opinion that raged behind closed doors until it seemed that the very unity of Empire might be endangered.

That memory is Parliament Hill's most reassuring possession at the present moment. For Federal observers have an uneasy premonition that all is not tranquillity behind the closed doors in London. They like to think, accordingly, that just as was the case in 1922, a last-minute formula for compromise will be found which will not only resolve present difficulties but also leave the Empire more closely bound than ever before.

THE most significant London echo which has reached the national capital so far is probably the one which intimates that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is encountering some difficulties in his role of The Great Interpreter, which he has undertaken at the instigation of President F. D. Roosevelt. The trouble seems to be that the hard-headed British Government does not recognize Mr. Roosevelt's need for any interpreter. It is said to take the view that the ordinary diplomatic channels exist for British-American communication and that, so long as they do exist and are open, it is not justified in taking cognizance of any proposition submitted by an intermediary.

That means that hope is beginning to wane in government circles for the success of the ambitious Roosevelt-King scheme of a three-way agreement among the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada for freer international trade in the belief that other nations would be compelled automatically to join the arrangement and that a movement for world peace through economic cooperation would thus be launched. According to the reports which Parliament Hill hears, the British Government does not view the plan as one which can properly come before an Imperial Conference, which is an intimate gathering of the British family. The reason is clearly stated: Canada is not regarded as competent to speak for the United States in respect to a proposition involving so major a change in the traditional foreign policy of the Republic.

PARLIAMENT HILL is not sure, furthermore, that the British point is not well taken. Events of the last few days in Washington have been such as to impair confidence seriously in the sincerity of President Roosevelt's internationalism. The President, it will be recalled, followed up the victory of his Social Security Act before the Supreme Court by transmitting a message to Congress calling for the enactment of legislation to validate, virtually, the shorter working hours and higher rates of pay provided by the now defunct N.R.A. In so doing, as Parliament Hill views the situation, he moved towards a higher-cost economy for the United States and, figuratively, left Mr. King "holding the bag" at London. For a higher-cost economy necessarily involves higher tariffs to protect the industries upon which the higher costs are imposed. How could the Imperial Conference, accordingly, even if it had been so dissolved, have accepted Mr. King's account of Mr. Roosevelt's new internationalism with the United States President himself moving so definitely away in a nationalistic, high-tariff direction?

Federal circles still remember the last occasion on which Mr. Roosevelt exuded internationalism so powerfully. The world was appropriately thrilled by the spectacle and the World Economic Conference was the result. Then, when all the nations

were gathered and awaiting the leadership of the United States, the President—as was so aptly remarked in the Commons last session by Mr. R. B. Bennett—"torpedoed" the Conference.

The truth appears to be that the British Empire has not lost confidence in itself to the extent of recognizing the necessity of outside co-operation. Mr. Walter Runciman stated recently that the system of preferences between the nations of the Commonwealth should be recognized now as the warp and the woof of British policy, and that instead of any departure being made from it, the system should be extended and strengthened. The probability is that this statement of implied isolationist doctrine—so far as anything affecting all the British nations can be viewed as an isolationist policy—was dictated less by any opposition to United States cooperation than by a hard-headed British realization that, whatever may be Mr. Roosevelt's own views, public opinion in the United States is still unchanged—still nourished on the Monroe doctrine and the old slogan of "No entangling alliances."

ANOTHER subject which is believed by Parliament Hill to be the centre of a controversy which silence is veiling is the defence issue. On this topic Mr. King is recognized as placed in a most delicate position. And not the least of the circumstances contributing to his difficulty is the fact that *La Presse*, the chief French-language daily in Quebec Province, has commissioned the fiery Jean Francois Pouliot, M.P. for Temiscouata, to be its special correspondent at the Conference and cable it daily articles. The result of this arrangement is to impose a watch over Mr. King on the defence issue which must be anything but comfortable. For Mr. Pouliot is the farthest thing removed from a "regular" party follower of the Prime Minister. In fact, at all times he is a highly uncertain quantity. It goes without saying that he will watch with hawk-like eyes every move in defence commitments that the Canadian delegation may make, and will be eager for nothing so much as an opportunity of demonstrating his own vigilance in the interests of the attitude which Quebec is taking upon defence matters.

All things considered, the Canadian Prime Minister's task at the London Conference has not been an easy one. When the whole affair is over, his achievements will have to be measured in the light of the difficulties by which he has been confronted.

ON THE home front the most interesting development of recent weeks is the growing confidence in the waning of the Aberhart movement and of financial radicalism in Alberta. Things have revived for the old-line parties to the point at which the Liberals have decided to hold a convention for the selection of a provincial leader. The post has been vacant since the appointment of W. R. Howson, the late incumbent, to the Supreme Court of the Province. The chief reason no convention has been held before has been the existence of doubt concerning the possibility of finding anyone willing to champion a lost cause in the days of its deepest depression.

The impression is growing rapidly, however, that Liberal fortunes in the foothills Province are on the mend and that the days of the Social Credit usurpation are numbered. That astute judge of political opinion, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, recently paid a visit to the scene to gather first-hand impressions. He returned with the belief that when and if an Albertan election comes, Liberalism will have a real chance.

The expectation is that A. I. Gray will be named leader of the Liberal Party. He is an individual with an interesting career in the Province, but the most interesting thing about him is probably his soundness, as opposed to Social Credit's lack of orthodoxy. A graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College, he served for some years in the Albertan Department of Agriculture, until appointed by Premier Brownlee to the post of Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs. Resigning with the defeat of the U. R. A. government, he was immediately engaged by the Southern Alberta Land Company to take charge of the huge irrigation projects that it has under way. Mr. Gray is well known as a man of action and achievement, not of promises.

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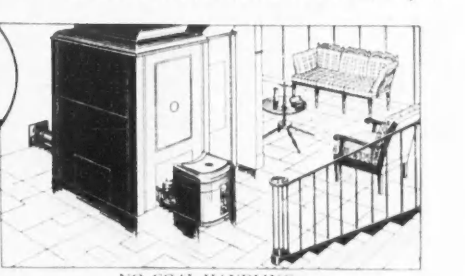
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—History of Canada, May 24-31

BOARDS CAN'T LEGISLATE

BRITISH Columbia's Natural Products Marketing Act, basis of the most extensive and persistent Canadian experiment with "orderly marketing," is unconstitutional. The statute, passed in 1934, and the subsequent amendments to it, passed in 1936, were declared *ultra vires* of the powers of the provincial legislature in a 30-page judgment by Mr. Justice A. M. Manson of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Six elaborate, Government supervised marketing organizations, each with its elective board and corps of inspectors are affected by the decision.

The provincial Act of 1934 was passed by the British Columbia legislature to supplement the federal Natural Products Marketing Act, passed the same year, which was subsequently invalidated by judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council. The 1936 amendments to the provincial Act were passed with the view of enabling the legislation to remain effective in spite of the invalidation of the Dominion Act. Almost continual controversy surrounded efforts to make the plan function smoothly in practice, and "bootlegging" eventually resulted in physical clashes between vegetable growers who supported the Act and growers who attempted to run produce, which did not bear the official tags of the coast marketing board, into Vancouver. The six boards, that have been in existence for various lengths of time, controlled halibut marketing, milk marketing in the lower mainland, coast vegetable marketing, interior vegetable marketing, and both house tomato and cucumber marketing.

Mr. Justice Manson's judgment was in a test case brought by William A. Hayward and the Independent Milk Producers' Co-operative Association against the Lower Mainland Dairy Producers' Board. The judge based his opinion that the Act was "beyond the legislative power of the enacting Legislature" to a great extent on the fact that certain legislative functions were delegated by the statute to the Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor-in-Council. "In my view it was never contemplated by the British North America Act that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should be other than an executive or administrative body," the judgment said. As for the amending legislation, the judge found, it could never be anything but *ultra vires* since the Act which it purported to amend was invalid from its inception.

DOMINION

Agriculture: Turgon Royal Grain Commission, after hearing 137 witnesses in six cities give 2,250,000 words of suggestion for improvement of Canadian grain marketing, adjourned until autumn. James R. Murray, chairman of Canadian Wheat Board, announced that the Board's holdings of surplus wheat, which have averaged over 300,000,000 bushels during past few years, will be completely disposed of by end of crop year in July. Mr. Murray, in evidence to the Turgon Commission, declared that the Wheat Board as at present constituted "cannot function successfully," he suggested that the open market system in conjunction with a contract pool, operated by farmer co-operatives, would probably make the best returns to the producers; he advised the Government to institute some system of supervision of the futures market. Appointment of R. M. Scott, Winnipeg, as head of the publicity branch of the marketing service being organized by the Department of Agriculture, was announced.

Aviation: Toronto, Winnipeg and Ottawa moved toward the construction of modern airports; Acting Mayor Ralph Day of Toronto announced that the federal Government has agreed to contribute \$450,000 of the \$1,500,000 cost of facilities at Toronto Island and of a supplementary field at Malton; Winnipeg city council approved agreements with the federal Government and the municipality of St. James for modernization of the Winnipeg airport at Stevenson field; at Ottawa preliminary surveys were announced

for a commercial airport, the present Rockcliffe Airport owned by the Department of National Defence not being available for commercial use. Meanwhile law officers of the Department of Transport began work on a complete revision of Canadian air regulations. In Quebec, a commercial air transport company inaugurated a regular service between Montreal and Rouyn.

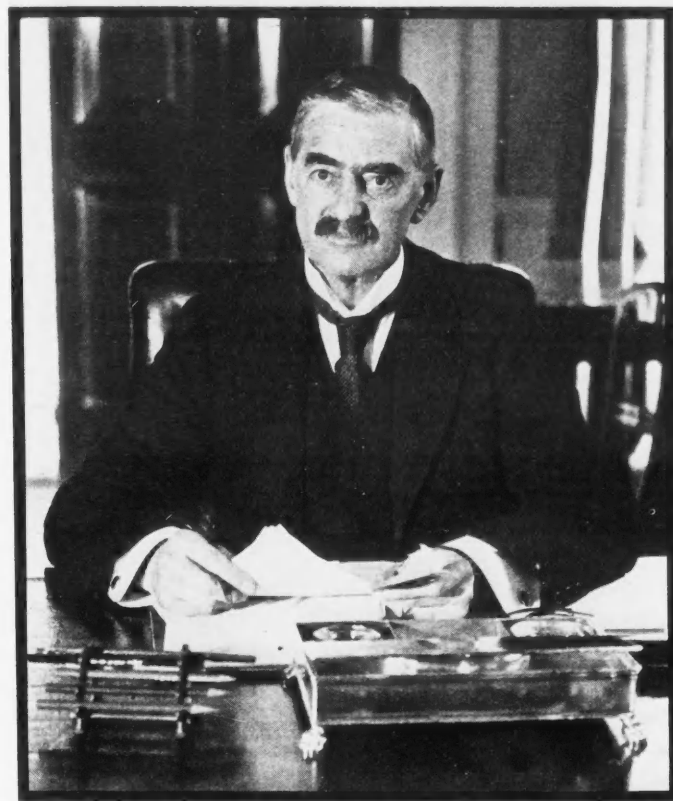
Trade: Representatives of fresh fish export trade from Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta conferred with officials of Department of Trade and Commerce on proposal to establish a commercial agency in New York to prevent losses through failure of consignees to meet obligations. William A. Warne, chief of the external trade branch of the Bureau of Statistics, retired after 42 years in Civil Service.

Unemployment: The "employment picture" is so much improved that the National Employment Commission may be continued only a short while longer. Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, stated; in the meantime no appointment is likely to be made to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of E. J. Young to accept the chairmanship of the Ontario Industry and Labor Board.

Veterans: New probational training plan for ex-service men placed in operation with placement of Toronto veteran in aircraft industry.

ALBERTA

Advisers: G. L. MacLachlan, sent to Great Britain in attempt to induce Major C. H. Douglas to go to Alberta to supervise "a genuine Social Credit scheme," reported that the "Father of Social Credit" will send G. F. Powell, director of the Social Credit movement, and a second person, probably a chartered accountant, to survey the situation in the Province, possibly as a preliminary to a personal visit by Douglas. In his latest book, "The Alberta Experiment," published during the week, Major Douglas admits that Social Credit has received a setback



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by the timid policy of the Aberhart Government and from the opposition of Eastern financial interests, but disagrees with those who think the experiment must inevitably fail.

Bonds: Hon. Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, announced Alberta would default on \$1,650,000 bond issue maturing June 1 after Bank of Canada had informed him that it had no statutory authority to loan the Province enough money.

Moratorium: Judge Lucien Dubuc ruled in District Court Chambers that debtors not residing in the Province and owing money in Alberta are not entitled through establishing temporary domicile to court protection under moratorium legislation.

Stockyards: Hon. D. B. Mullen, Minister of Agriculture, announced that the Government is considering taking over ownership and control of public stockyards "to assure competition for the cattle trade."

Succession Duties: The Alberta Government, by Order-in-Council, cancelled succession duty reciprocal agreements with Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the general effect of the measure will be to double the levy on Alberta estates when the wealth is deposited outside the Province by an Alberta resident.

MANITOBA

Retirement: Premier John Bracken announced retirement of W. J. Healy, Provincial Librarian; he will be succeeded by J. Leslie Johnston, Clerk of the Executive Council.

ONTARIO

Chief Coroner: Premier Hepburn announced appointment of Dr. Smirle-Lawson as Chief Coroner of Toronto and Supervisory Coroner of Ontario.

Health: Government provided office space at Queen's Park and Ontario Medical Association advanced initial funds to place in operation a voluntary health insurance plan for Ontario through an operating organization known as Associated Medical Service Inc. Premier Hepburn announced that Province will grant \$200,000 toward the cost of constructing \$400,000 addition to Weston Sanatorium.

Industry Board: Mary M. Mahgan, to represent women workers, and R. B. Whitehead, to represent manufacturers, were appointed to Ontario Industry and Labor Board. The Premier announced that new labor legislation "designed to insure industrial peace" will be introduced at next session of Legislature, and that it will be based on the experience and the information collected by the Industry and Labor Board in operation.

Penological: Hon. Harry Nixon, Provincial Secretary, announced immediate construction of new cell block, to cost \$200,000, at Ontario Reformatory; the building will permit segregation of prisoners as recently recommended in Judge Madden's report. Mr. Justice J. C. Middleton, in an Appeal Court decision, declared indeterminate sentences, as applied by Ontario magistrates, are being misused.

Relief: Premier Hepburn ordered all single unemployed strikers off Ontario relief rolls on June 1.

Retirement: Superannuation of M. A. Sorsoleil, Deputy Minister of Welfare, was announced; his place will be taken by E. A. Horton, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, who will be in charge of both offices.

QUEBEC

Appointments: Rene Goveil, formerly of Dominion Entomological Service, appointed chief entomologist of Quebec Department of Lands and Forests. Dr. Paul Martin of Montreal appointed assistant director of provincial medico-legal laboratories at Montreal.

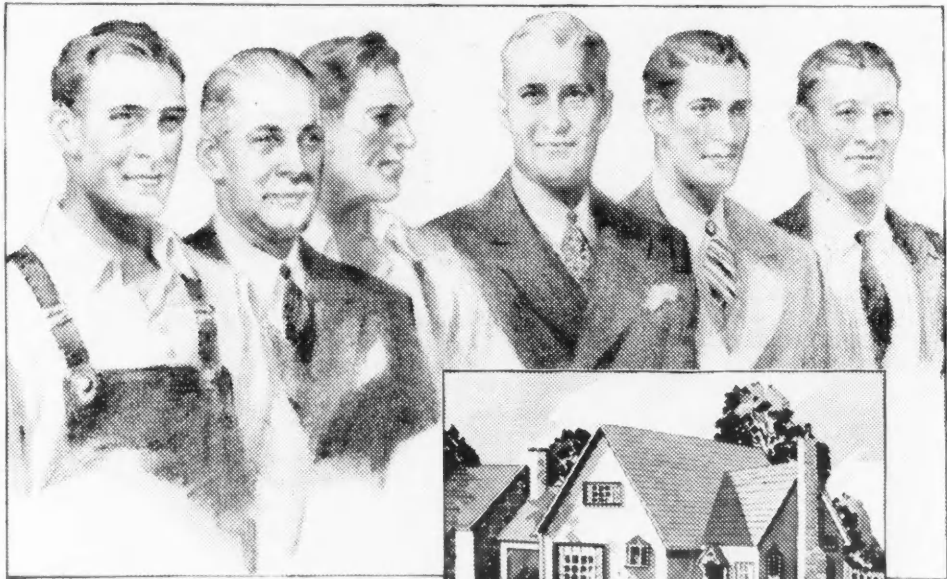
Prorogation: Quebec Legislature prorogated after passing 154 of the 172 bills presented during the session.

French Law Text: Repeal of new Act giving French texts priority over English in the laws of Quebec was urged in a resolution of the English-speaking members of the Bar of Montreal.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

League of Nations Society of Canada elected Senator Cairine Wilson president.

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WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL McINNES

NOT since the days of the famous Wembley Exhibitions of 1924-25 has such a representative collection of Canadian painting and sculpture found its way to England as that now on view at the Royal Institute Galleries in London. Nor, since those days, has Canadian art received, in England, such excellent publicity and such fine criticism. The Canadian work is part of the general exhibition of Empire art organized in connection with the Coronation, and in a recent issue of *The Listener*, the cultural organ of the B.B.C., Mr. W. G. Constable, who is well remembered here for his stimulating lectures, analyzes this exhibition, and finds Canadian art the most interesting.

Mr. Constable's judgment, coming twelve years after, and confirming those made at Wembley, should be a source of great satisfaction, even if his commendation is mixed with some perhaps unpalatable home truths. For it shows that our art has progressed, and is progressing. He has great praise for the younger painters, and deals at considerable length with several of their works, while he makes the observation that only Canada has succeeded in creating an art "in which the dominant aim is interpretation and expression, based on the emotions experienced by the artist in front of nature." On the other hand, he realizes that the emphasis on design which characterizes much of our landscape has its dangers; "overtones and undertones may be missed in the search for clarity, and something too near the poster may emerge. All the more welcome, therefore, are occasional examples of artistry of intuitive adjustment of material to the mood of the moment, seen in Peel Nicol's 'Cold Window,' and Rody Courtice's 'Cauliflowers.'"

MR. CONSTABLE recognizes that the followers of the Group of Seven, while they are probably the most interesting group at work, are by no means completely representative; besides "a number of more academic artists, headed by Sir Wyly Grier," he notes the very lively Montreal school, which stems more from Cullen and Morrice. He notes the emergence of a definitely Canadian style in portraiture and figure painting, and makes the interesting suggestion that a parallelism exists between the pioneering period and the creation of landscape, and the more settled conditions with the emphasis to a larger extent on humanity. Above all, he finds the original members of the Group of Seven of a still imposing stature, even though, as is only natural, their followers have begun to erect a more complex superstructure on the foundations which they laid.

In the field of sculpture he notes that such artists as Elizabeth Wyn Wood have made "an interesting attempt to parallel the aims and methods of the painters." Mr. Constable's judgments and remarks—always interesting—have here the added merit of not only praising our achievements, but also of warning us against possible pitfalls.

HISTORY OF CANADA

(Continued from Page 5)

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool elected J. H. Wesson, president, and the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Pools elected Paul E. Brett, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators, as chairman of their combined Central Selling Agency.

EDUCATION

McGill: Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, was appointed acting Principal of McGill University pending appointment of successor to A. E. Morgan; other appointments announced included Mrs. W. L. Grant of Toronto, as Warden of Royal Victoria College, and Dr. J. J. O'Neill, Dean of Science, as acting Dean of Graduate Studies and Research.

Toronto: President Cady announced new graduate courses in meteorology and geophysics leading to M.A. degrees. He also announced appointment of Prof. A. E. Grauer as director of the Department of Social Science.

OBITUARY

Allen, James, Hamilton, Ont., former mayor of Burlington, Ont. (75).
Carriere, Joseph Edouard, Montreal, superintendent of insurance for Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (53).
Crawford, Bertha May, Toronto, noted opera singer and concert soloist.
Fawson, Dudley, Toronto, general manager Dominion Bank, member of board of governors, Trinity College School, former amateur golf champion of Manitoba (67).
Fair, Joseph R., Lacolle, Que., accountant, former postmaster of Westmount (73).
Frasier, Septimus, Montreal, blind pianist, director of Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Lafontaine, Marquis, Montreal, former secretary of Montreal Bar Association (62).
MacNutt, George T., Stewiack, N.S., former Conservative M.P. for Colchester (74).
Moon, Francis G., Ottawa, former assistant secretary of Post-office Department (76).
O'Connell, Mrs. Mary Ellen, wife of Judge Daniel O'Connell, Toronto.
Percy, Charles E., Toronto, music master at Toronto Normal School, formerly director of music in Cleveland high schools.
Playfair, James, Midland, Ont., president of eight shipping, shipbuilding and industrial companies and director of numerous others (76).
Reichen, Georges Henri, Three Rivers, Que., mayor of Three Rivers, barrister, O.B.E., Officer of Legion of Honor (53).
Rotenberg, Harry, Toronto, part owner of Stirling Towers, Toronto skyscraper (53).
Temple, Charles Henry, Montreal, retired chief of motive power and rolling stock of C.P.R. (74).

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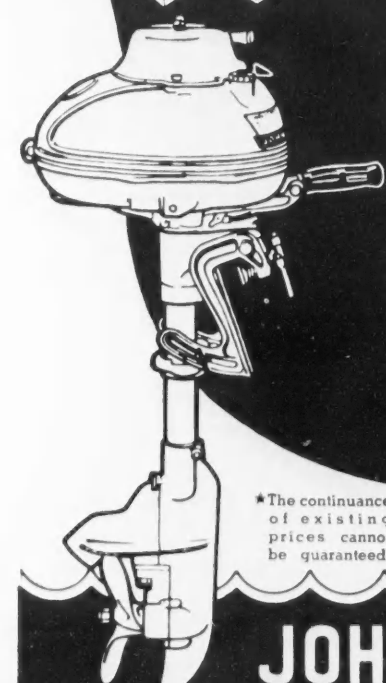
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HIGH SCHOOL DAY

BY E. A. HARDY, O.B.E.

IT IS hard to say when a day in a modern High School begins. Law and tradition say 9 o'clock a.m. But fact is different. It all depends on the pupil and the season. In hockey time the heroic youth begins his day at 7.30 a.m. at the hockey rink and has an hour's strenuous practice before the regulation school period. Boys and girls arrive at school at 8 o'clock for swimming or games, archery being a favorite of the early risers. Students wanting special help from the teachers are in the classrooms at eight-fifteen. The school is a buzzing hive at eight-forty-five. The nine o'clock bell means a school assembled and silence, as the morning devotions begin in every classroom. There are remarkably few late.

But twice a week, Tuesday and Thursday for the Junior School, and Wednesday and Friday for the Middle and Upper School, an assembly is held in the auditorium. In Jarvis Collegiate Institute, Toronto, the auditorium is a work of art. The architect planned it on lines of effective simplicity, a rectangular room, facing north, well proportioned, with lofty ceiling, with great windows opening on the east, and entrance doors from the main corridor on the west. As the completion of the school's war memorial, the room has been adorned with a series of mural paintings by the eminent Canadian artist, George A. Reid, R.C.A., O.S.A. These murals comprise an historical set in the panels of the walls, dealing with high spots in Canadian history and all leading up to the two allegorical panels, Patriotism and Sacrifice, on the right and left of the stage.

In this beautiful room, with its spirit of history and service and sacrifice, the school assembles. After Scripture reading and prayer by the Principal come the announcements. A distinguished speaker may thrill the school with his message. One or more of the students may have something to say about school affairs. The victorious Rugby team may be marshalled on the stage to receive the plaudits of the boys and girls. A visitor from Great Britain or Australia may have a word to say. These and similar items appear from time to time on the assembly program, while the school orchestra delights the school with classic and modern music and leads in the singing of the hymns. The effect of this auditorium service on the *esprit de corps* of the student body is a vital factor in their education. Loyalty to school and country becomes part of the fibre of their being.

Then to the classes. From Form I to Form V the school is absorbed

in its daily program prescribed by the Department of Education. Classics, modern languages, English, history, mathematics, science, form the backbone of the courses of study, with art, music, commercial subjects, manual training and household science as auxiliary subjects.

The student body is composite, a blending of Canadians of many origins within the Empire, and of a considerable number of foreign parentage. America, Europe, Asia, Africa may all be represented in one class. Socially, the composite quality is also present. Homes of rich and poor, of professional ranks, of commercial and industrial folk, of all types and conditions, furnish the student body, a democratic factor of the highest importance. This daily contact in classroom and school activities is of high significance in the making of our new nation.

The staff is a body of competent teachers, all university graduates, most of them specialists in one or more courses. They are experienced teachers and deeply interested in their students and their work. Some of them have postgraduate degrees and most of them are widely travelled in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Europe. The Great War claimed the service of many of the men. The success of the school, year after year, in Departmental and University examinations, is evidence of the high quality of the regular work of the school, and the Scholarship Roll in the main corridor lists a long line of winners from 1854 to 1936. Jarvis, by the way, is the senior school established by law in Upper Canada. It dates back to 1807.

BUT 11.30 a.m. is here and the Junior School floods down to the cafeteria for luncheon, to be followed at 12.10 by the Middle and Upper School. After luncheon moving pictures may be shown in the auditorium, school moving cameras being utilized as well as professional pictures. The girls fill in the spare time with dancing, and boys and girls both crowd the school library to see the latest magazines or browse among the books. The afternoon session carries on the regular program till 3.35.

All day the playground, the gymnasium, the swimming pool and the auditorium have been in use for the physical training classes. Individual instruction and team play are combined to develop the physical fitness of the student, and to make him as fit in body as he is in mind when he graduates after five years at the school. Physical training, competently planned and carried out, is so new in our high schools that only the



"A HEALTH UNTO HIS MAJESTY". The High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Vincent Massey entertain members of the Coronation Contingent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, at their London home.

present high school generation know about it. Possibly geography and physical training are the subjects most remodelled in concept and presentation of any subjects in the course. One might almost say they have been revolutionized.

Now comes one of the most active of all the periods of the day. From the dismissal of classes at 3.35 till about six o'clock hundreds of students are busy, violently busy at times, at extra-curricular activities. The athletic side is well known. The gymnasium, the swimming pool, the school yard and the playing field are alive with shouting, tussling, ambitious youngsters. Boys and girls alike seek an outlet for their pent-up energies, and dinner tables in hundreds of homes feel the heavy onslaught of terrific appetites as these youths and maidens come to grips with the menu.

But what is not well known is the line-up of other extra-curricular activities, appealing to the social, artistic, and intellectual sides of the student nature. Such clubs as the camera club, the history club, the art club, the science club, the classical club, the stamp club, have a devoted following. The orchestra, the glee club and the dramatic club draw their

supporters. The school magazine enlists a small army of aspiring journalists and school magazines today are high-class affairs in content and in mechanical form.

THEN there are the omnibus organizations, such as the Boys' Association, the Girls' Association, embracing the whole membership of the student body, and the Student Council, a selected group to act for them. Self-government, in greater or less degree, is characteristic of the modern school and gives training in democratic processes, including many opportunities for public speaking and debate. Another general school activity is the football game with its crowd of excited "rooters" gaily beribboned and wildly vociferous.

Behind all these activities stand the principal and the staff with their instructional and administrative duties, carrying, as one must see, far more than the prescribed 9 to 4 o'clock day. No one knows how much extra time goes into their actual school day. Often it reaches away into the night and overflows into holidays. The tests of their work are the successes, year by year, at the annual examinations, the growth, physical, intellectual and spiritual, of

the students under their care, and the return to the school from time to time of men and women who come to pay tribute to what the school has done for them in equipping them for their life work, and in sending them out with scholarship and ideals.

The modern school is a very highly organized and complicated piece of human machinery. Only those who are part of its daily activities can know just how much energy of mind and soul and body is demanded for its proper functioning. It takes the best of men and women with long years of experience to organize and run this great machine. But its product is a constant outflow of young Canadians of whom any nation may be proud and who will do their duty by their country as they are grown up into their respective duties. Obviously Canada's duty is to develop this machine, the modern high school, into greater usefulness and efficiency, and to permit no degradation of its standard.

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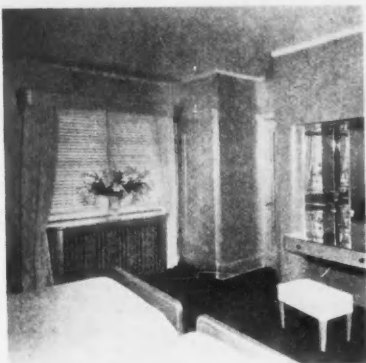
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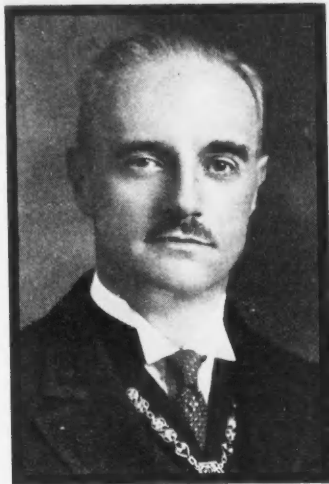
MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ON JULY 24 the Ottawa Women's Choir will sail on the *Montcalm* to take part in the Welsh National Eisteddfod, which will be held August 2-6 inclusive. It will be the only Canadian organization represented and will sing in competition with some of the best women's choirs of Great Britain. The director of this organization is a distinguished musician, Wilfred Coulson, F.R.C.O., who formerly conducted the Fort William Ladies Choir, which used to be a feature of Western Festivals. Since 1930 Mr. Coulson has been resident in the federal capital and organized the Ottawa Women's Choir six years ago. Early in 1936 he sought permission to enter it for the Welsh Eisteddfod this year, and the committee in charge of that event, asked Mr. Yacomin, the famous Scottish-Italian choral trainer who was one of the adjudicators of Western Festivals last year to stop off at Ottawa on his way home and report on the eligibility of Mr. Coulson's organization. Mr. Yacomin held a lengthy private audition and his report was evidently favorable, for the entry was accepted. In recent weeks the Choir was entered in the Quebec Musical Festival at Montreal, of which the eminent English musician Dr. Staton was choral adjudicator, and captured the Vaughan Williams Trophy with its singing of Holst's "Now Sleeps the

Crimson Petal" and the Pearsall-Mansfield setting of "Let Us All Go Maying."

The numbers assigned for competition in Wales are Lloyd's "Hallow-e'en," Walford Davies' "Pedlar's Song" and Schubert's "God in Nature." These numbers were heard last week as part of a lengthy program given at a concert attended by all the music lovers of Ottawa. Mr. Coulson specializes in unfamiliar folk-songs and a number of novelties of this description were included. In truth few choral conductors anywhere show so much enterprise in getting away from the beaten path in program-building. The writer first heard the Ottawa Women's Choir in December, 1932 and was amazed to listen to a program of carols, every one of which was new to him, mainly works of mediaeval origin, still in manuscript. The choir consists of 47 voices (26 sopranos and 21 altos), all of excellent quality and beautifully trained and blended. Its tonal quality, and distinction in matters of expression and diction, make a rare musical appeal. There is not the slightest doubt that whether or not it captures a trophy at Wales it will reflect credit on Canadian musical development. This will not be the first time that it has been heard by British listeners. On Dominion Day, 1934, it sang in a broadcast to Great



DR. R. S. WOOLLATT, who was recently elected President of the Ontario Dental Association.

Britain and the Commonwealth, arranged by the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. Its performance was so excellent that the British Broadcasting Corporation requested that in future Empire broadcasts choirs of a similar type be used. It has on several occasions been heard on the national radio network in Canada, and a finely rendered program under Mr. Coulson was a Coronation Day feature.

RADIO DIARY

BY CLARISSA DUFF

MONDAY: One of the most intriguing things about radio programs is that they can be depended on to start and stop on time. If Pizzicato's orchestra is to be on the air at nine p.m., you can be sure that the first crashing chord will be heard at nine o'clock precisely—unless some seconds have been lost on the network during the day and not recovered, in which case programs will be running slightly behind schedule. If this has happened the fact will be duly noted in the engineer's station log of every station carrying the broadcast, but it will make no difference at all to the radio audience. In the ordinary affairs of life we are seldom fussy about the gain or loss of ten or fifteen seconds.

Unfortunately for their peace of mind seconds are supremely important to everybody connected with broadcasting. When a program lags—its timing has been arranged during rehearsals—there is no way by which the director can overtake those fugitive seconds except by speeding up a number or by cutting it short. Orchestra leader, artists and announcers must watch for signals and be on the alert to respond to them quickly.

TUESDAY: Called up Albert Tannenbaum this morning and asked him to tell me how he would go about it if he were invited by the C.B.C. to put on one of their programs of concert music. After assuring me that no broadcasting official, unless he had suddenly lost his mind, would permit, much less invite him (Albert) to conduct an orchestra on the air or anywhere else, Albert told me that if he undertook to do such a thing he would start by writing down a list of suitable numbers and then would figure out how long each one would take.

The experts who make up radio programs seem to think that three and a half minutes is a good length for a musical selection, but no arbitrary rules can be laid down, especially when good music is in question. Programs must be fitted together in the manner of a jigsaw puzzle. There are seldom less than six numbers on a program of this character and never more than nine.

Albert went on to say that no harm is done when a broadcast runs slightly ahead of its schedule and ends before it should the remaining seconds can be filled in with little trouble. A more difficult situation must be coped with when the program has lagged. If this occurs the orchestra leader must be prepared to bring the last number to a speedy and tidy conclusion otherwise the announcer will be obliged to sign off the program in mid-career, which not only sounds rude but gives to listeners an impression of lack of finish in the production end of the performance.

THURSDAY: For the past few days I have been thinking of woman's place in the radio world. The cards were stacked against us in the early days of broadcasting, the microphone of that period did not take kindly to our high-pitched voices. Thanks to the improvement in broadcasting equipment this perverse little machine now accepts us with courtesy and often with enthusiasm. Its favorites amongst opera stars are Lily Pons and Grace Moore, whose voices register remarkably well. Even Rosa Ponselle, whose glorious voice until a short time ago presented a serious problem to radio engineers, is now successful on the air. Turning to popular singers, Frances Langford appears to head the list at present, but it seems to me that before long she will have a serious rival in Gertrude Niesen.

The microphone has never warmed up to any great extent to the feminine speaking voice. In this country it may be partly our own fault; the untrained Canadian voice is often lacking in resonance and musical tone. Our voices are badly placed and our diction might be improved. On the other hand a voice must not sound over-cultivated, artificial or staid. To read script successfully it is necessary to find a happy medium between these two extremes.

Certain fortunate people have a natural microphone voice and technique. To my mind one of these is Claire Wallace, who decided a little over a year to try her luck on the air. Her "Teatime Topics" broadcast from Toronto five evenings a week is a bright attractive feature, very popular with the radio audience. There is a pleasant way of apparently chatting confidentially with listeners while reading it all from a script, which is a gift of a fairy godmother. If you think you can do it hunt up a suitable script, apply for an audition and find out.

PRIORITY IN MEDICAL RELIEF

MY ATTENTION has been drawn to an article on Health Insurance in *Saturday Night's* issue of May 22. I note the following statement:

"The Province of Ontario, in cooperation with the Ontario Medical Association, has solved the problem by providing medical care for unemployed on relief from the Unemployment Relief Fund. The cities of Winnipeg and Montreal have followed that example."

The Winnipeg plan for medical relief, dealing with over 40,000 people came into operation February 22, 1934. The Ontario Scheme was initiated nearly a year later. I have on file a letter from Dr. T. C. Routley, General Secretary of the Ontario Medical Association, dated March 20th, 1935, in which he writes, "I want to say how helpful you were to me in the work you had done in this connection" viz., working out the Ontario Medical Relief Scheme. To say that Winnipeg followed the example of Ontario appears to be a misstatement of fact.

E. S. Moorhead,
Chairman, Committee on Sociology,
Manitoba Medical Association.

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

A CORRESPONDENT reports that she had difficulty following the screen version of "Romeo and Juliet" because of the perplexed comments on the Shakespearean text going on round her. For instance when Nurse Edna May Oliver exclaimed, "Marry, I will!" the girl behind, groping for a clue, said, "So she's going to get married, too." The same commentator was bothered a good deal over the fact that Juliet addressed Friar Lawrence as "Father." Said she thought the other guy was Juliet's father. This confusion, which if not general, was at least significant, may have something to do with the withdrawal after one week of "Romeo and Juliet" at popular prices.

It seems a great pity, for if there ever was a picture that committed itself recklessly and splendidly to the entertainment of the entire public it was "Romeo and Juliet." There was no mean sectionalism about "Romeo and Juliet." It was Shakespeare for everybody—the literate, the illiterate and the border-line cases. It represented a unique collaboration of Shakespearean authorities, period designers, high screen talent, research scholars and public relations experts. The only thing the producers seem to have overlooked was that inexorable old Law of Diminishing Returns. They tried to reach too many types of movie-goer all at the same time, with the result that the scholars found it too popular, the general public found it too crude, and that vast unconfessed public which combines a simple reverence for Shakespeare with a profound inertia, simply stayed away. The producers of "Romeo and Juliet" seem to have been pretty well caught out between old debbil Box Office on the one hand and the deep sea of Shakespearean scholarship on the other.

ON THE whole the public reception of "Romeo and Juliet" has been both shabby and inconsistent. The simon-pure Shakespearians who demand that Shakespeare be played on the bare boards with nothing to distract the attention from the beauty of the lines, were offended by the pageantry, the elaborate landscaping, the arboreal distances and the sight of hundreds of handsome Hollywood Florentines dressed to the teeth. The non-Shakespearians were confused by that bewildering spate of blank verse, the strange, lovely

and often incomprehensible language from another world. Yet a screen-Shakespearean drama played on the bare set would be almost as anomalous as a lavishly pictorial Shakespeare, with all the poetry left out. The producers of "Romeo and Juliet" had to reckon with their medium as well as with their material. They went to the most extravagant and scholarly lengths to strike the right balance between the pictorial and the poetical, and the result was a picture of exceptional beauty and value. And the final result of all their pains was to be snubbed all round and left without either cash or credit.

PERHAPS we aren't ready yet for such large adult servings of Shakespeare. Possibly Shakespeare should have been administered, like opera, in small, easily assimilable doses. We should then have Norma Shearer as a small-town girl arriving in the big city with a heart full of ambition and a complete Shakespearean repertoire in her head. She would take a small rented room and there under the tutelage of an ardent middle-aged Shakespearean actor (John Barrymore) she would study to improve her art, occasionally practising the best bits at the open window to the admiration of the neighbors in the Court. Shakespeare aficionados all of them. There would be a boyishly engaging student (Leslie Howard) in the room above and often the two would meet to cook a simple meal of fried herring over the gas-ring and fill each other with astonishment and admiration with flights of elocutionary art. There would be quarrels, heartache and separation, and in the end Miss Shearer would go to the Drama Festival at Avon, and there would be the final big scene, the poisoning scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Shearer would be Juliet and, wonder of wonders, who would turn out to be Romeo but Mr. Howard. And they would play it with such power and rapture that the call-boys and stage-hands would weep (in close-up), the prompter in his box would be beside himself with ecstasy, and Mr. John Barrymore, who had followed his beloved charge to Avon and been given a small part as Mercutio, would stand in the wings with tears of true love and pity in his sardonic eyes. There would be a happy ending, and we'd all go home with our heads full of romance and bits of incidental Shakespeare and everyone would be happy, including the box-office and those Shakespearean scholars who would take their own sad pleasure out of looking down their noses at us.

"ROMEO and Juliet" was replaced on the screen by an erratic little number, "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. It's fast-paced and funny, with a surprisingly lively performance by Joel McCrea, a screen hero I had never before suspected of comedy. Good comedy, too. "Black Legion," though it has lost its topical significance, has a great deal of interest in its own right. It's an arraignment rather than a story, sombre, occasionally brutal, but handled with brilliant concision and steadiness, with a moving portrayal by Humphrey Bogart of the legion ranks through prejudice, ignorance and weakness. "We Are From Kronstadt," one of last season's finest films, is in the best Soviet tradition, a counterpoint of personal drama and powerful mass movement. It deals with the defence of Petrograd by the Red marines in 1919. This is the Russian cinema at its best, before it began to devote itself to monotonous repetitions of the collective farm theme. It shouldn't be missed.

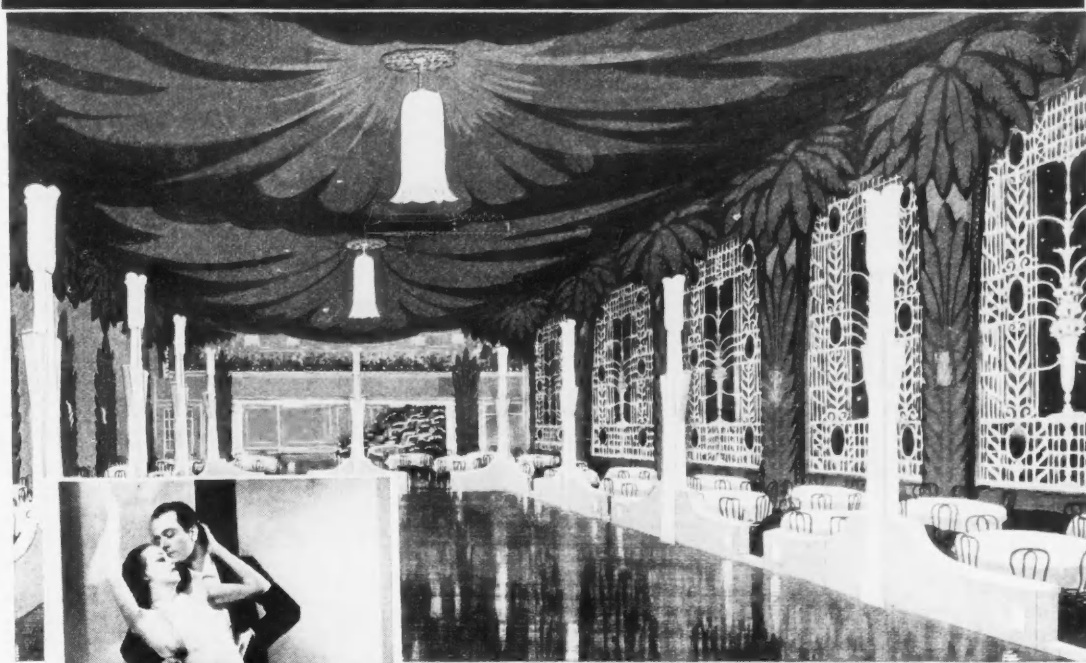
COMING EVENTS

THE Promenade Symphony Concerts began their fourth season at the Varsity Arena on Thursday of this week, too late for criticism in this issue. The Summer Orchestra is again under the direction of Reginald Stewart, and is supplemented this year by an unusually strong list of soloists and choral organizations. The soloist at the first concert was no less a personage than Percy Grainger, and at the second concert next Thursday there will be heard the first performance on this continent of the Suite for Viola and Orchestra by Vaughan Williams, with the solo part in the hands of William Primrose, who is one of the two or three finest viola players in the world. Originally a violinist, he studied under Ysaye in 1925 and was advised to change to the viola, a step which he took when Waldo Warner resigned from the London String Quartet. In recent years he has done much in all the musical centres of the world to restore the viola to a place among the accepted solo instruments. The symphony will be "Caesar Frenck's in D minor, and the overture, "The Wasp" by Vaughan Williams.

NO letter proof of the enterprise of the Hamilton Community Concert Association is needed than the very fine series of concerts which it has planned for the 1937-38 season. The series will be opened on November 11 by Hofmann, the renowned pianist. The next concert, on December 2, will be provided by the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D.C., under the direction of Hans Knudsen. Jascha Heifetz will be the artist for February 19, and the final concert, on April 28, will be a joint recital by Elizabeth Rothberg and Ezio Pinza of the Metropolitan Opera Company. All the concerts will be held in the Palace Theatre, Hamilton.

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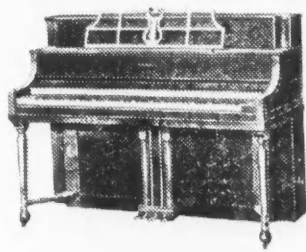
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All Germany will be vied to a spirit of gaiety and pleasure in the great music, opera, theatre and picturesque folk festivals this summer.
Bayreuth: The Wagner Festival, July 24 to August 21.
Berlin: Art Week, symphony, choir, opera, drama, ballet.
Dresden: International Music Festival, concert, opera, plays.
Düsseldorf: Exhibition, Theatre of Work, May 6 to October 6.
Frankfurt on the Main: Kammerspiele Festival, drama, opera, chamber music, from all national theatres.
Heidelberg: Reich Festival, plays in the courtyard of the famous Castle, July and August.
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THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

NO PARADISE REGAINED

SIR WALTER CITRINE, a socialist and a high official in British labor circles, spent six intensive weeks in the U.S.S.R. looking for the great socialist democracy of popular legend. In "I Search for Truth in Russia" (Dutton, \$3), he reports that he looked in vain. What he found—what André Gide found earlier—was an iron-handed dictatorship of the oriental despotic type that throttled the will of the people and suppressed the freedom of the intellect. And there was little evidence of any social achievement that might be considered to justify the dictatorship. Instead of the certainties of a society proceeding along lines of scientific organization to a specific and calculated future, he found much the same political uncertainties and confusions that obtain elsewhere in the world. As a trades unionist, Sir Walter was primarily interested in examining the position of industry and labor. He was appalled by the low wages and miserable standards of living, by the overcrowding and unsanitary conditions, production was of an inexorably poor quality and there was a high degree of inefficiency. He pays tribute to the magnificent effort of the Soviets to transform a peasant country into an industrial empire, but he does not consider that the amount of success obtained has warranted the sacrifice of social and cultural well-being.

THE SHORT STORY'S YEAR

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN is still the champion of the fresh, original writer. His ardor at times appears unrestrained, but we doubt if that is to be regarded as lamentable. Fresh original writers need champions of the doughty sort, their adversaries are so numerous and formidable. Well, these latter have found in Mr. O'Brien a foe worthy of their steel. In "Best Short Stories, 1937" (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50) he gives ten ratings to the short story content of such magazines as "Story," "The Atlantic," "The Southern Review" and dunnies with faint approval the editorial sagacity of "The Cosmopolitan," "Red Book," "Pictorial Review," "American Magazine," "The Saturday Evening Post." His old enthusiasm for Ernest Hemingway has not diminished. Of "Snows of Kilimanjaro" which appeared in "Esquire," he has these words of tremendous approval: "I think this story ranks with 'The Undefeated' and 'Fifty Grand'." It is very closely written, exact to ear and eye, and the emotional sting of the story is kept on ice. Nothing is irreducible. Every intonation and reflection matters. The story marks the beginning of a new and far more important cycle in Mr. Hemingway's work. Its publication is one of the four or five landmarks in the history of the American short story since Stephen Crane.

VARIATION ON A THEME

NEW women writers are as adept as Matthew Eiker in subtle feminine portraiture. We have not forgotten her "Lady of Stables" (Rinehart) whose uncompromising character was the rock upon which all happiness about her foundered. She was so good to be almost unbearable. With equal penetration and so adept with the same intellectual matter, Miss Eiker has fashioned another likable lady in "Key Next Door" (Doubleday, Doran, \$2). Elaine Satterfield's mania for house-hunting, like her predecessor's passion for purity, blinded her to the emotional existence of her husband. So that it was not surprising when he was overwhelmed by the compassion and understanding of the lady next door. On this not unusual theme Miss Eiker has fashioned an unusual story, such is her skill and sensitive imagination. But she was not quite so alert in attempting at the same time to give a comprehensive picture of the contemporary life of middle-class American society. For to that end she has so crowded her canvas that the basic narrative is often confused and obscured.

MARGINAL NOTES

FANNIE HURST writes to her publishers from Italy that she is busily engaged in correcting the proofs of her new book "Tears and Cheers" which is to be published this fall. We have never corrected proofs in Italy but it must be very pleasant. Christopher Morley has acquired a new publisher, J. B. Lippincott. They plan to reissue many of his works which have been long out of print. Mr. Morley will then have thirty-four titles, an impressive number. "They Broke the Prairie" by Ernest Elmo Calkins, which Scribner's are publishing this month, is subtitled "Being some account of the settlement of the upper Mississippi Valley by religious and educational pioneers, told in terms of one city, Galesburg and of one college, Knox." Well, now we know. "Charles Kingsley, 1819-1875" by

Margaret Farrand Thorp, is a biography of the Victorian ecclesiast and novelist, and Chaplain to the Queen... and friend of Darwin... The people who clip poems from newspapers and magazines are to achieve recognition... it seems that last summer Colonel Roosevelt and Noel Coward were sitting around talking in Alexander Woolcott's living-room when the clipping habit came up for discussion... Colonel Roosevelt got the idea then and there to edit an anthology of clipped poems and Woolcott offered to assist by broadcasting appeals for old clippings on his radio program... two such appeals netted 50,000 entries from scrap-books all over the continent and Colonel Roosevelt is slowly burrowing his way out from under them... the book will be published by Doubleday in the fall and they are calling it "Desk Drawer Anthology"... If you are interested in the private life of the termite, you will be pleased to learn that it has been fully investigated and that the findings will be published by Dodd, Mead in July under the title of "The Soul of the White Ant"...

IN A transparent attempt to counteract the effects of Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People," Irving D. Tressler has written for summer publication, "How to Lose Friends and Alienate People"... Mr. Tressler, who writes for Scribner's Magazine, describes himself as an expert who gives a course in "Human Relations Up to a Certain Point and How to Keep Them at That Point"... it will fill a long-felt want... The Yale University Press have embarked on a promising

publishing venture... they plan to publish "The Yale Edition of Horace Walpole's Correspondence"... these volumes will bring together all available letters to and from Horace Walpole... there are 7,000 in all, a third of which have not previously been published... the first two volumes, comprising the "Correspondence with William Cole," will be ready for publication in September... In case you have wondered how many scientific giants the United States has produced, "Famous American Men of Science," by J. G. Crowther, will satisfy your curiosity... there have been four, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Henry, Josiah Willard Gibbs and Thomas Alva Edison... The publication of the twelfth and final volume of "The Letters of Sir Walter Scott" brings an important literary work to completion... the editor, Sir Herbert Grierson, is to be congratulated on his achievement which involved the examination of an impressive mass of material... the work includes a large number of letters that have not previously appeared in print... and restores the original text of letters which were altered and "improved" by Lockhart for publication in his celebrated biography... Viking Press have announced for late summer publication the original, unpublished first chapter of Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom"... the only preserved copy of this chapter, according to the written statements of Colonel Lawrence himself, is in the unique press sheets of the "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" owned by Lieut. Col. Ralph H. Isham... Isham has written an impression of Lawrence for the book

which also contains letters from Lawrence to Isham... the edition will be limited to 1,000 copies at the probable sale price of \$17.50 each... no other edition will be published, the type for these copies being distributed immediately...

ROBERT CLIVE, whose novel, "Eleventh Hour," has just been published, is a direct descendant of Clive of India... his father is the present Ambassador to Japan... Robert Clive was Berlin correspondent for The London Times in the years just prior to the advent of Hitler and this book is the fruit of his experiences... "Politics From the Inside," by Sir Austen Chamberlain, is a collection of letters on British politics, 1906-14... The third and final volume of "The Life of Lord Carson," by Ian Colvin (Macmillan), deals with the war years... "After the Gentle Tradition" is a symposium of critical appraisals of American writers since 1910... it was assembled and edited by Malcolm Cowley... "An Essay on the Nature of Contemporary England" (Sheed & Ward, \$1.25) by Hilaire Belloc, informs us that "England is the only Aristocratic State in the white civilization," the aristocracy not being the nobility, but the ruling class, a self-perpetuating oligarchy bred in the same schools, united by tradition and wealth and exercising power with the consent of the masses... but now it seems, the masses are not as fully consenting as they have been... Mr. Belloc makes the surprising revelation that "there no longer exists in England a free press, such as is present in America, France, Belgium, Holland—indeed, everywhere outside the areas of arbitrary government"... the reason is not the coercion of law but of custom... "the result is a uniform deadness of judgment and a general public ignorance, especially upon foreign affairs, and the acceptance by all the public of any official myth presented to it."

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If you will just remember to Try Courtesy in all your thinking and driving in a motor vehicle you will have made your greatest possible contribution to the reduction of motor vehicle accidents.

Please remember there will be more traffic than ever this season and there will be more accidents and deaths, too, (and that may include you) unless there is more Courtesy shown by every motorist towards every other motorist.

So, again, I beg of you to "Try Courtesy" every inch of the way this season. Do that and you will get safely to where you are going and safely back again.

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"The Empire in the World," by Sir Arthur Willert, B. K. Long and H. V. Hodson; edited by E. Thomas Cook. Toronto, Oxford Press, \$3.00.
 "How is the Empire?" by F. Perry Roe. Toronto, Pitman, \$1.75.
 "The British Empire," by a Study Group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Toronto, Oxford Press, \$4.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

TITLES tell all. We do not believe that King George V as he lay dying ever asked of those around him "How is the Empire?" because it strikes us as an exceedingly silly question, and the late king was an eminently sensible man. But the story got about that he did so, and it thus became inevitable that somebody should write this sort of a book to go under that title. Captain Roe (he is an officer in the Army Educational Corps) spends a good deal of time dealing with pre-Westminster Statute issues in pre-war language and possibly in a pre-twentieth century spirit. A striking example of the difference between his book and the other two in this list is afforded by their comments on the latest developments in Ireland. Captain Roe says that the Free State "is entitled to make an unfettered decision of its own" (about the Crown), "but it cannot expect the British Commonwealth to acquiesce in, or assist at its own dismemberment." How the Commonwealth is to do other than acquiesce in a decision which the Free State "is entitled to make," supposing that it goes ahead and makes it, we cannot see; but to get an example of the proper way to treat this identical problem we have only to turn to Mr. Long's chapter on "Empire Permanence" in "The Empire in the World" and read his views concerning demands for "the most far-reaching Dominion rights."

"THE unique value of the Empire in the world," he says "is that it finds room for all sorts of opinions and doctrines, as well as of races and peoples. It is not static politically; it is experimental, and when it begins to excommunicate any political or constitutional idea, however apparently revolutionary, some of its virtue will have gone out of it. The power of the empire to hold together is largely the power that it gets from this elasticity. That is why it is better for such people as the Southern Irish to remain within the Empire. Better for the Empire, that is to say, which would make a great blunder if they were expelled in indignation at what seem their studied insults to the King and British institutions in general. Their sour hostility is no more formidable than that of other races who have been reconciled to the Empire by being convinced that their freedom is safe, their language guaranteed equal rights, their culture respected and expected to bring forth its fruits, their cooperation in defending liberty in the world welcomed. The French of Canada and the Dutch of South Africa could tell the Southern Irish something of these things. If the resentment of the Irish Free State is to be reconciled, the same wisdom must be used with them as with the French of Canada and the Dutch of South Africa. In substance it is being used, but under the gratuitous handicap of a method which makes it look as if it was unwilling and extorted."

"The Empire in the World" will provide a most valuable handbook for the study of the proceedings of the 1937 Imperial Conference. It is a statesman-like work, written by eminent journalists, most of whom have had the responsibility of a share in public affairs. Practically every phase of racial knowledge relating to the Empire is well covered—economic, racial, constitutional, military, etc. Mr. Long makes the interesting inquiry whether the idea of "Dominion status" sprang originally from the brain of Dr. Dafoe of the Winnipeg Free Press "or whether the conception had been tormented by events upon the minds of the two Canadians (Dafoe and Sir Robert Borden) and of General Smuts simultaneously." There is a good index. The Roe volume is also useful as a compendium of facts, but they are not handled with the same wisdom. One of its best chapters is that which deals with the population problem of the white part of the Empire.

TWO of the authors of "The Empire in the World" are also members of the Group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs which produced "The British Empire," a volume devoted, as one would expect from the nature of the Institute, somewhat more exclusively to political, legal and constitutional matters than the other of the two Oxford Press volumes. The group has been advised by many distinguished students of politics, some of whom are Canadians or well known in Canada, among them Professors Norman Mackenzie, W. P. N. Kennedy, Ernest Barker and Berriedale Keith and Messrs. J. B. Bickersteth, Escott Reid and H. S. Scott. For the purposes of the practical student of contemporary political problems in the Empire, this is not only the most valuable of the three books but one of the most important ever produced in regard to that subject matter. As is usual in the Institute, the writers in this volume take collective and not individual responsibility. On the subject of Ireland it is noted that the function and position of the Crown are profoundly different from what they are in other Dominions, "but it is difficult to show that the amendment (of December last) has made any practical change in the law. The difference really arises from the fact that Mr. de Valera's Government will only accept a Commonwealth symbolism radically different from that con-

ceived by the framers of the Statute of Westminster, who repeated in the preamble the description of members of the Commonwealth used in the Balfour Report: 'united by a common allegiance to the Crown.' Ireland and the Union of South Africa have each acquired a Great Seal of their own, but the other Dominions get along by using the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, under a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for the Dominions but stating "that his action is being taken at the request and upon the responsibility of the Dominion Minister concerned." The difference does not appear very alarming. There is a brief but valuable discussion of Defence, in which the rising importance of industrial organization and industrial reserves is stressed, together with "the palpable decline of the United Kingdom's own ability" to afford the Dominions a sufficient measure of defence. The authors predict a possible trend towards a new type of defence coordination "through definite but limited contracts rather than through vague general understandings about the manner of co-operation in a war involving both members of the Commonwealth concerned." It is emphasized that co-operation for defence is absolutely dependent upon definite understandings about foreign policy.

WALK ABOUT ZION

"Canadian Cavalcade" by Robert H. Davis; Ryerson Press, Toronto; \$3.00.

BY LADY WILLISON

THE Fathers of Confederation "built better than they knew," a historical fact which is commemorated on a tablet in the Legislative Buildings at Charlottetown, P.E.I. In writing "A Canadian Cavalcade," Mr. Davis has followed the example of the Fathers. The author possesses all the zest and enthusiasm of a newspaperman abroad on a roving commission. As a consequence, "Canadian Cavalcade" contains a variety of portraits, tales "tall" and otherwise, statistics and descriptions that merge finally into some quality from which folklore is born.

The book is extremely entertaining, free and easy in its manner of presentation, and aimed not so much at the characterization of a country as at a description of how the visitor to Canada may enjoy himself. Yet the Canadian, all unawares, will find himself beginning to thrill with emotion, remembering Scott's exclamation, "This is my own, my native land!" and finally thankful since he has discovered at last an unpretentious, easy chronicle which has inexplicably captured what Canada is like and why her people love her.

Lines from a strangely fashioned old metrical psalm emerge from a corner of one's memory.

"Walk about Zion and go round
 The high towers thereof tell.
 Consider ye her palaces
 And mark her bulwarks well."
 Thank you, Mr. Davis. One acknowledges oneself under an unexpected obligation.

Here is a sample of what the author of "Canadian Cavalcade" can do. "From a population never at any time exceeding 1,000, Pictou has given to the church three hundred clergymen, one hundred and ninety physicians, sixty-three lawyers, forty professors, fifteen men and eleven women missionaries, eight college presidents, four judges, two governors, two premiers and a Chief Justice." Nova Scotia rises in her night. It is true there is a photograph showing one million live lobsters at Pictou, Nova Scotia; but Mr. Davis does not seem to have been present at the lobster festival when that exquisite harbor rejoices, listening to the strains of a massed band of pipes. "Canadian Cavalcade" begins in British Columbia and ends in the Maritimes; with fishing, hunting, scenery, ghost stories, legends, mention of places the very names of which thrill every remembrance: Qualicum Beach, Malahat Drive, Maligane Lake, Lake Louise, Dan McCowan, Tom Wilson, the Trail Riders, Miette Creek, Jasper Park, Fred

Brewster, Grand Lake, P.Q., the carillon at Ottawa, Dr. Drummond Howe, "the patron saint of Nova Scotia," Musquodoboit, but not Neptisquet nor Matapedin. "Any cable that circles the globe goes through the Maritimes." There is a story of a country road in Ontario and, of course, the reader is informed of the quints. The single slip one has been able to detect is calling the C.P.R. the C.P.R.R.; an error in the vernacular. Finally, is it generally known that the North American Indian plays poker and is about the best poker player in the world? Read the story of how a squaw entered the last round of a poker game, page 398; that game was played at Hazelton, B.C.

Wife (looking over travel folders): "Why not take an ocean cruise, dear?"

Husband: "Hm-m, beggars can't be cruisers."—Windsor Star.

MACDONALD'S "EXPORT"

of interest to every Smoker

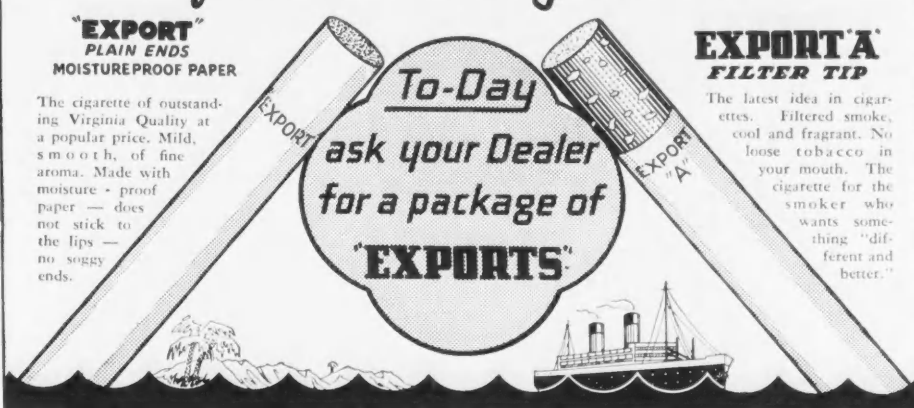
"EXPORT"
PLAIN ENDS
MOISTUREPROOF PAPER

The cigarette of outstanding Virginia Quality at a popular price. Mild, smooth, of fine aroma. Made with moisture-proof paper — does not stick to the lips — no soggy ends.

To-Day
ask your Dealer
for a package of
"EXPORTS"

EXPORT A
FILTER TIP

The latest idea in cigarettes. Filtered smoke, cool and fragrant. No loose tobacco in your mouth. The cigarette for the smoker who wants something "different and better."




Making Temperance Easy

PROHIBITION, it has been definitely proved, does not make temperance easy. In fact it makes drunkenness "smart".

We—the Brewing Industry—submit that the path of moderation is the way to true temperance.

We realize that our championship of the present law in Ontario will be ascribed by prohibitionists to self interest.

For it is true that we are in business to earn money. In fact directly and indirectly we provide a living for thousands.

This circumstance however does not prevent us from having the same sense of social responsibility as other decent citizens.

In fact, to make temperance easy is our only sensible policy, because in a temperate community agitators for prohibition can get no foothold.

And we know that in fact only by temperance winning its battle, can we defeat the bootlegger and save this province from the evils he brings.

Consider what has already been achieved since the repeal of prohibition . . .

Respect for law and order is being restored . . .

Secret drinking has been reduced to the minimum . . .

Illicit manufacture has been made unprofitable . . .

Youth is no longer faced with the temptation to consider law-breaking clever, drunkenness a distinction!

Let us maintain these advantages. Let us not play into the hands of the bootlegger by substituting prohibition for self-control.

• This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.

The EXCELSIOR LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

ALEX. FASKEN, K.C., President.
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Over \$100,000,000 INSURANCE IN FORCE.

IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS—

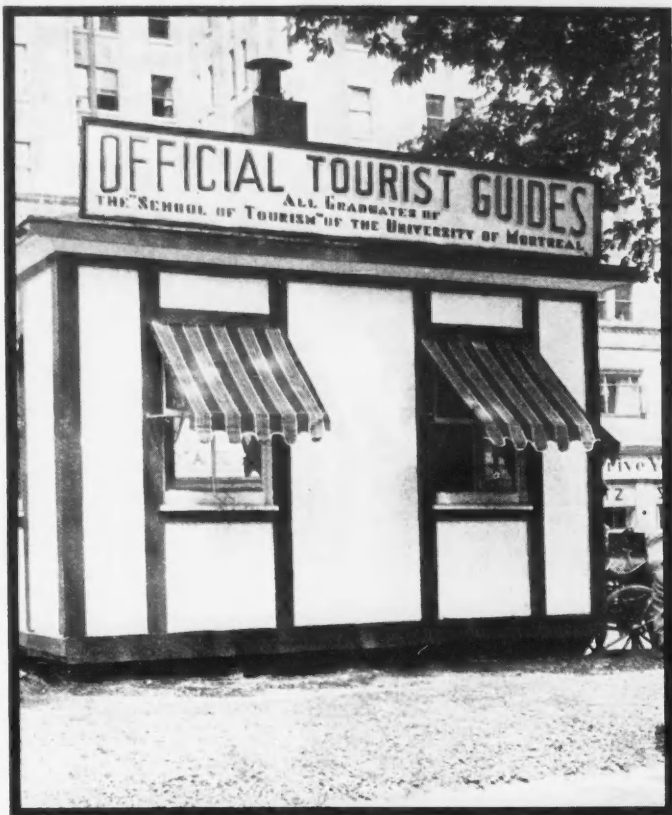


Player's Please

PLAYERS
MEDIUM
NAVY CUT

20 for
25¢
CORK TIP
OR PLAIN

IN PLAYER'S YOU GET *Vintage* TOBACCO



GRADUATE TOUROLOGISTS! This remarkable sign on the tourist guide hut in Dominion Square, Montreal, one might venture to suggest, is unique in the history of both professional shingles and academic education.

—Photo by Robert E. Legget, 1106 Castle Building, Montreal.

"ED" YOUNG

BY WILFRID EGGLESTON

"I'LL MAKE no promises but one, and that is, if you send me down to Ottawa I'll do my own thinking." The stealer was Edward James Young, of Weyburn, facing his first political convention. The electors chose another man that year, but a few years later they switched to "Ed" Young, and when he reached Parliament Hill he kept his promises. Now he comes to Toronto to be the chairman of Premier Hepburn's Industry and Labor Board.

"The Sagebrush Economist," as some of his friends like to dub him, has one quality which is sufficiently rare in political life to deserve special mention. That is his uncompromising intellectual honesty. In ten years at Ottawa no one could say that he surrendered on any occasion to expediency. He voted against the wheat bonus, although practically every one of his constituents benefitted from it. When "inflation" was all the rage in Saskatchewan he set his face firmly against it. When a C.C.F. candidate with Social Credit leanings opposed him in the last election he pointed out the weaknesses of Socialism and derided the follies of Major Douglas. It cost him his seat, and he knew it would, but he at least had not sacrificed his principles.

WHEN the House of Commons set up a Trade and Industry Commission, the vote on the bill was 125 to 1. "Ed" Young was the one. When the famous Price Spreads Commission brought in its verdict, eight members signed the majority report, three of them with reservations. "Ed" Young parted from his Liberal colleagues and brought in a report of his own. Its simple language and common-sense diagnosis of economic ills attracted nationwide attention.

This dissenter showed the present generation in public life that a private member need not be a nonentity. Shortly after he arrived at Ottawa in 1925 he was responsible for the creation of the Consumers' League, an organization which acted as attorney for the masses at the hearings of the Tariff Board and elsewhere. He was a self-elected "Watchdog of the Treasury" and his alert eyes were always focussed on Treasury Benches when he suspected that a raid was being made on behalf of some special interest. He didn't care whether it was his own party or the Conservatives who were committing the "hard-out," nor did it matter whether it was the manufacturer or the farmer who was to benefit from the special privilege. He fought subsidies, subsidies, subsidies, monopolies, concessions, on principle.

A MAN so incorruptible and so uncompromising might have been well hated, but "Ed" Young was so affable about it all that he made hosts of friends and hardly any enemies. There was no one so ready with fact and figure to assail Mr. Bennett's proposals, yet the Conservative leader has always had a high regard for him. His own colleagues knew that a party "whip" meant nothing to "Ed" Young, but he was popular with his own leaders also. His appointment to the Price-Spreads Committee, his inclusion on Premier King's highly esteemed body, the National Employment Commission, amply demonstrates the regard in which he was held.

He is one of the most genial and approachable of men. He is the soul of frankness. He has a rich sense of humor that is always bubbling near the surface. Newspapersmen find him a delight. He has a gift for stripping a problem to the bare essentials and a simple expository style of expression. His language is chaste and logical.

There is not a great deal in Chairman Young's background to explain where he found the abilities which have brought a dirt farmer of Saskatchewan to a place beside eminent economists and political leaders. But when he comes to sit down with men of the workshop and the mill, they find a man who speaks their lan-

guage. Not many of them have gone through a harder school than he did.

His parents came to Winnipeg from Scotland in the 70's. His father, who was a carpenter, died when he was five years old. His mother bravely assumed the role of bread-winner. Young Edward grew up in an atmosphere of honesty and frugality. At eleven he went out to help his mother support the family, earning \$4 a week delivering copies of the *Manitoba Free Press*. He learned the trade of his father, earned money to continue his education. Eventually he reached Normal school, graduated as a teacher, and taught for several years.

The lure of free land drew him to the bleak wind-swept prairie. He went out 30 miles from the nearest town behind a team of oxen. He broke 75 acres of virgin prairie that first summer, became a wheat farmer, and a successful one. Proved up his homestead, bought another 160 acres adjoining. Later, when he could afford it, he bought a third quarter, the three constituting his present farm. He married an Ontario girl in 1908, and they have two grown up boys and a girl. He is 59 years old.

Beginning with the days when he had a paper route, continuing through the years when he taught school or followed the oxen on his prairie farm, farmer and the worker, reading widely, but relying more on his own native logic than the opinion of others. He knows where his own views came from, because he grew them himself. He grew theories out of facts, reversing the common practise.

Some of his friends fear he is taking on a heavy assignment. It is not the first one. Whatever happens, the Province can be assured of a keen, honest, amiable approach to it.

"RIDE? I'd love to—
but my doctor says
WALK!"



PEOPLE who are well fed—too well fed—and who do not use up excess food in work or play are especially liable to develop diabetes. Many are inclined to press a button, turn a switch, or telephone to get what they wish, with little or no physical effort.

If you are overweight and more than forty, it does not necessarily follow that you will have diabetes—but you are far more likely to get it than if you are underweight. You should be on guard, especially if there is a history of the disease in your family.

Diabetes begins when the body can no longer produce enough insulin to make use of the sugar and starch in a normal diet. In many mild cases of the disease the doctor may prescribe a special diet only. In serious cases, the person who cannot make a sufficient supply of insulin in his own body must supplement it with other insulin.

Until Dr. Frederick Grant Banting and his associates made their great discovery of a substitute for human insulin, diabetic patients, except those with the disease in mild form, were in desperate straits. Before that, by living on a severely restricted diet, with nearly all sugar and starch removed, the end

could be postponed. But it was a grim, losing fight. That is all changed now. With insulin, diabetes can almost invariably be brought under control. Insulin has not only rescued children who would have been doomed without it, but it has enabled them to grow and to live normal, healthy lives. It has lifted adult diabetics out of the invalid class, making it possible for them to resume their regular occupations.

Diabetes may cause no pain and little inconvenience in the beginning. Sometimes its presence is unsuspected until it has made considerable headway. But it can be detected by a doctor's examination and laboratory tests.

When insulin is needed, it is dangerous to delay its use. Coma and other serious complications may result. Better and more effective compounds of insulin, which reduce the number of necessary daily treatments, are being steadily developed. Physicians, everywhere, who have become familiar with the new, slow acting insulin, are rapidly making it available to their diabetic patients.

The Metropolitan will be glad to send you its free booklet, "Diabetes." Address Booklet Department 6-T-37, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Keep Healthy—Be Examined Regularly

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK

FREDERICK H. ECKER
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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—OTTAWA

SERVING CANADA SINCE 1872

LONG BRANCH

opens

Wednesday, June 9th, 1937

LONG BRANCH JOCKEY CLUB, LIMITED

A. M. ORPEN,
PRESIDENT

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FURNESS Vacation Cruises
to **BERMUDA**

"Transatlantic" luxury to mid-Atlantic Bermuda! one of the most popular, delightful trips in pleasure travel. BOOK EARLY for choice accommodations on the famous *Monarch* or *Queen*.

CURRENT SAILINGS from NEW YORK
JUNE 12, 17, 19, 23, 26, 30, JULY 2, 7, etc.

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT
or Furness Bermuda Line, 315 St. Sacramento St.,
Montreal.

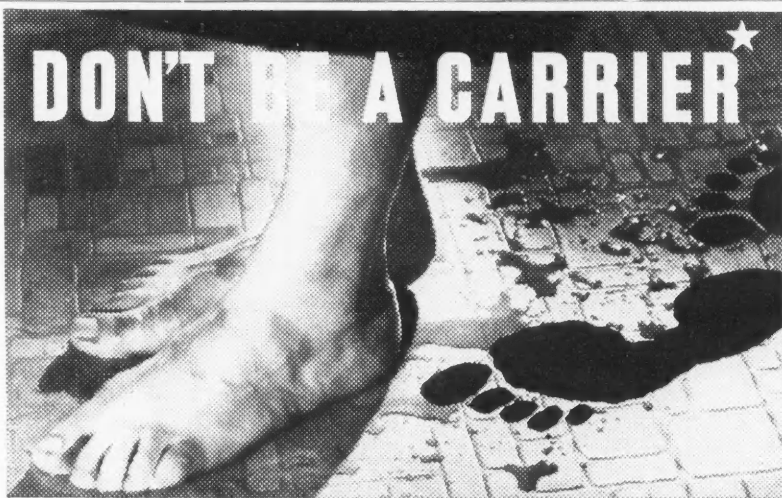
NEW LOW ALL-EXPENSE RATES

6 DAYS. \$74.50 up

12 DAYS \$120.00 up

19 DAYS \$172.50 up

or similar trips of varying duration including *PRINCE* and *BATH* aboard ship and accommodations at a leading Bermuda hotel. Round Trip \$215.00 up.



GET RID OF ATHLETE'S FOOT

SO treacherous and insidious is Athlete's Foot, that you may now be infected and not know it. There is no pain at first.

Soon, however, you will be conscious of itching skin between your toes. Skin that looks red and irritated.

This warns of trouble ahead. And please remember that wherever you tread barefoot, you spread disease—at the beach, at the golf club, even in your own spotless bathroom, and your family may be the next to suffer.

Don't be a carrier. Examine your toes tonight for red, itching skin, and at the slightest symptom douse on Absorbine Jr. Once the fungus digs into the skin, boring and eating through tender tissues, painful soreness is the penalty.

The skin turns white, dies in patches; gets moist and sticky, peels, cracks open with distressing rawness. Prompt application of

Absorbine Jr. brings gratifying relief. Leading laboratories have proved that this famous remedy kills the infectious fungus when reached. It also cools and comforts, working to ease and heal the broken tissues.

If your case is far developed, consult a doctor. So stubborn is the fungus that re-infection may occur from your own socks, unless

boiled for at least 20 minutes when they are washed.

Get Absorbine Jr. Accept no cheap imitation. Unknown substitutes may not only be ineffective but actually dangerous to your condition. On sale at all druggists, \$1.25 a bottle, or try it at our expense. For a generous free sample write to W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Building, Montreal, Canada.

* "CARRIER" is the medical term for a person who carries infection. People infected with Athlete's Foot are "carriers." They spread the disease wherever they tread barefoot. That is why reports state that a large proportion of the adult population suffers from Athlete's Foot at some time or other.

ABSORBINE JR.

(MADE IN CANADA)

Relieves sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, sprains and Sunburn



SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 5, 1937

AMONG SPRINGTIME WEDDINGS OF INTEREST



Top, Left. Mrs. R. Eric Blackburn, formerly Miss Claudia Coristine, daughter of Mrs. Coristine and of the late James William Coristine, of Montreal, whose wedding took place recently in Ottawa. Photograph by Karsh. Top, Right. Mrs. Graeme Aitkin Shaw, nee Beverley Carrick Barnes, daughter of Mrs. Barnes and the late I. Wm. Barnes, of Hamilton. Photograph by Norma Featherstone Gouley.

Centre, Left. Mrs. George Murray Clemons who, before her recent marriage, was Miss Helen Henry, daughter of Hon. George S. Henry and Mrs. Henry, of Toronto. Photograph by Ashley & Crippen. Centre, Right. Mrs. Donald Fleming Hunter who, before her recent marriage in Hamilton, was Miss Mary Holton, daughter of Mrs. Holton and the late Luther J. Holton. Photograph by Ashley & Crippen.

Below, left to right. Miss Ruth Isobel Temple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Temple, of Toronto, whose marriage to Mr. James Douglas Mather, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mather, is to be an event of early June. Photograph by Violet Keene.

Mrs. Frank C. Braithwaite, formerly Miss Carolyn Yvonne Gundy, daughter of Mrs. Gundy and the late Samuel R. Gundy, of Toronto. Photograph by Ashley & Crippen.

Mrs. Sydney Richard Perren, nee Helen Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ellis, of Toronto. Photograph by Violet Keene.



FOOTWEAR TO A BRIDE'S TASTE

Flattering creations in white by H. & C. Blachford Limited, for the June Wedding and the Summer Season.

Modern in design and beautifully styled, these dainty shoes lend a touch of charm to any ensemble.



A—The ever-popular sandal strap—stocked in White, or Blue Kid—\$6.60 and up.



B—The new high front Gore Pump—shown in White, Blue, Brown and Black Kid—\$8.75.



H. & C. BLACHFORD LIMITED
286 YONGE STREET at Dundas St. TORONTO



A SUMMER CAPE of great distinction of crystalline velvet of the delicate shade of aqua sea anemones. It is worn over a white crepe gown with back panel of faded rose and petunia. Two pink camellias grace the coiffure.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

TRADITIONAL white for a bride—and only heaven and the beauty salons can help her if she has let herself become sun-tanned. While freckles and a good tan are great with sport clothes they are anachronisms with a tulle veil and mamma's heirloom lace. And a well-browned hand, extended to receive the wedding ring on the finger, scarcely seems in the mood of the whole thing. Not that many June brides will have many opportunities for getting a tan, for outdoor sports do not fit into a schedule crammed with parties, fittings, shopping, planning and still more parties. However, if in spite of it all, the J. B. is looking more out-doorish than properly soulful, she can trust any competent beauty salon to have her bleached back to her original shade if she will give them about a week previous to the wedding. Room in the schedule of the week also should be left for the usual skin treatments. Of course, a manicurist has been arranged for, to come to the house the morning of the wedding for a hand treatment and a manicure—and she will be instructed to use one of the rosiest shades of nail lacquer rather than one of the exotic deep-toned colors.

THE bride starting off on her honeymoon journey with a new permanent wave won't be quite as satisfied with her coiffure as one who has had the work done a month previous with time for several follow-up oil treatments. She probably will be more pleased with her appearance on The Day if she has her coiffure done two or three days before the wedding, with a hairdresser to arrange it the day of the wedding. Of course, she has decided in advance consultation with hairdresser and the designer of her wedding veil, how it can be most becomingly arranged. And, if by this time she has not lost patience and decided to call the wedding off, or elope, she would do well to have a professional maquillage. A light toned powder, deftly applied rouge, lipstick and eye shadow too, are important. The entire effect, or so we are informed by experts in such matters, ought to be "glowing," and a bride in traditional white who is over-conservative about make-up is likely to look pretty pale and wishy-washy—unless she happens to be one of those fabulous creatures blessed with naturally vivid coloring and every perfection of feature.

IN ADDITION to being equipped with a clothes trousseau sufficient to see her through the first year, it is equally felicitous for the bride to have a stock of toiletries large enough to last an equal length of time. These make exceptionally nice gifts of a personal nature. Inquiries have shown us that many groups composed of "friends of the bride," are banding together and,

instead of buying a number of unrelated items, are lumping the amount they would expend on these and buying travel cases fitted with all the toilet accessories. These, in their simpler versions, begin at about ten dollars and range up to about a hundred dollars for fine leather cases with elaborate fittings and every conceivable toilet accessory.

Regal looking bottles of eau de cologne and perfume, complete groups of cosmetics from face powder, rouge, lipstick, a foundation lotion or cream, to bath soap, bath powder and bath oil, preferably all by the same maker and in the same perfume, provide a complete trousseau of toiletries. And we hope the maid of honor is not so preoccupied with her own role in the proceedings that she forgets to have a compact at hand so that the bride may powder her nose after she has signed the register.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. W. H. Leatham and Miss Moira Leatham of Ottawa, have sailed to spend the summer in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair Burkett of Liverpool, England, are returning to their former home in Ottawa in June, accompanied by their small daughter, Barbara. They will be guests of Mrs. Burkett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. K. Drury. Mrs. Burkett was formerly Miss Frances Drury.

Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, who was in England for the Coronation, returned to New York en route to Toronto via the Queen Mary.

Mrs. R. W. Reford has left Montreal for her residence at Grand Metis, Que., where she will spend the summer.

Mrs. R. Russell Browne and Miss Pamela Browne of Montreal, have sailed by the Ansonia to spend a short time in Paris en route to the Austrian Tyrol, where they will spend July and part of August. They will be in London during September and expect to return to Montreal early in October.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Yuile of Montreal, and their family are occupying their summer residence at Como, Que.

Mrs. E. B. Housser and Miss Isabel McLaughlin of Toronto, are in Bermuda.



MAY QUEEN for 1937 at the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby. Louise Marshall, of Edmonton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Marshall.

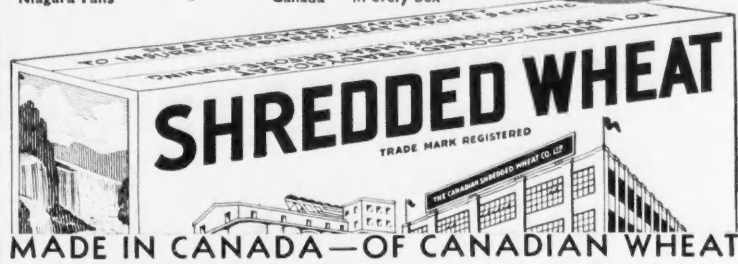
WHAT A BOY FOR HIS FOOD WHAT A FOOD FOR A BOY!

HE enjoys the great big game of life. He's up and into everything with a zest and interest which spring from sheer health and high spirits. And he's got a real, rugged boy's appetite that must be satisfied. That's why, like his mother, he's all for Shredded Wheat. The healthy nourishment in the crisp, golden brown biscuits supplies the energy-fuel he needs and must have every day. Give your children, your whole family, the sustenance of whole wheat in its most digestible form—give them Shredded Wheat, the food that builds up strength and stamina.

THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD.
Niagara Falls Canada



12 big biscuits in every box



MADE IN CANADA—OF CANADIAN WHEAT

SET WITH Diamonds

This year, wedding rings are a little wider—and the loveliest examples are set with diamonds. You will be fascinated by the comprehensive selection now being shown by Birks Ellis-Ryrie.



- A Three diamonds, 18kt. white gold. \$15
- B Seven diamonds, 18kt. white gold. \$25
- C Coronation motif, five diamonds, white or yellow gold. \$27.50
- D White or yellow gold, nine diamonds. \$30
- E Gold with ten lovely diamonds. \$35
- F Add-to-diamond, in platinum, nine diamonds. \$40
- G Two baquette, six round diamonds, platinum. \$55



BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE



H Complete circle of faultless quality diamonds, platinum setting. \$85

YONGE AT TEMPERANCE - TORONTO



PARIS SAYS
SKIRTS ARE
SHORTER

OH DEAR—THAT MEANS
LOTS MORE MONEY FOR
STOCKINGS

BUT IT NEEDN'T, MRS. BROWN! LISTEN IN ON THIS STORY



YOU'LL WANT THESE
SHEERER HOSE NOW THAT
SKIRTS ARE SHORTER
AND STOCKINGS MORE
IMPORTANT

THEY NEEDN'T—IF YOU
WASH THEM AFTER EACH
WEARING IN COOL LUX
WASH LUX SAYS THE
ELASTICITY OF THE SILK

WELL, THEY CERTAINLY
LOOK NICE. I'LL TRY
YOUR LUX SUG-
GESTION

ONE MONTH LATER

LUX IS WONDERFUL
THESE SHEER STOCK-
INGS HAVE WORN
SPLENDIDLY—NEVER
NEARLY RUBBING
WITH CAKE SOAP
OR USE HARSH
SOAPS AGAIN!

STOCKINGS—whether sheer or service weight—do wear much longer if washed with Lux.

Lux preserves the elasticity that makes stockings fit and wear. They cling sleekly, without bagginess or snaky seams. They don't spring runs easily, because the silk can give, without breaking under strain all the time. Don't risk cake-soap rubbing—or harsh soaps that may contain harmful alkali. Lux has no harmful alkali!



Saves stocking elasticity
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EIGHT O'CLOCK
Mild and Mellow
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Rich and Full-Bodied

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Find out for yourself why more people buy A&P Coffee than any other coffee in the world. Go to your nearby A&P Food Store tomorrow. Choose one of A&P's three famous blends. See it ground exactly right for your method of making... coarse for boiling pot, medium for percolator, fine for drip pot, extra fine for vacuum. You, too, will agree that A&P Coffee is the grandest tasting coffee ever.



A&P Coffee
THE LARGEST SELLING COFFEE IN THE WORLD



Joan Abbott
says...

Buying peas is something like buying gloves — there are sizes to consider. AYLMEER Peas are graded into sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. 1's and 2's are, of course, very small; 3's are a medium size, 4's fairly large, 5's are very large. Sizes 1 and 2 are excellent for garnishing purposes. Size 3 are useful for salads (jellied or otherwise) or as a hot table vegetable. Size 4 are very popular and useful as a hot vegetable or in creamed dishes. AYLMEER size 5 peas, though very large, are very tender—a special, new variety called AYLMEER Jumbo Peas. Their excellent flavour and splendid, bold appearance have made them popular as a salad item, for which they serve admirably.

AYLMEER Peas are all grown from selected seed supplied by our own seed house to the better farmers. Experienced AYLMEER field inspectors supervise planting, cultivating and harvesting. At proper maturity for canning, just at the development of the highest flavour and food value, the peas are promptly gathered and delivered to an AYLMEER factory. Here they are rapidly separated from the vines, graded and canned by the special AYLMEER process which saves all the delicious, natural flavour.

Helpful recipes for the use of AYLMEER Peas will be freely supplied to any who will write to me at the AYLMEER Research Laboratory of Canadian Canners Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

Joan Abbott
DIETITIAN
AYLMEER
Natural Flavour
CANNED FOODS



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"For four years I suffered from constipation. I had gotten so weak I had to lay off from work. My doctor told me to use Kellogg's ALL-BRAN. Since then, my grocery list has never been complete without it."—Mr. A. W. Murphy (address on request).

This delicious cereal will give you the same, sure relief. Laboratory tests prove it's safe. Within the body, its "bulk" absorbs moisture, forms a soft mass, gently cleanses the intestines. ALL-BRAN also furnishes vitamin B which tones the intestines, and iron for the blood.

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When you're at the grocery store today, get a package of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN. Try it a week, and see if you don't feel worlds better. Made and guaranteed by Kellogg in London.

**SHOES MADE
LONGER, WIDER**

Short or narrow shoes
cause most foot troubles.

Novelty
SHOE REBUILDERS
E.L. 8878 119 Yonge



AN OTTAWA WEDDING. From left to right: Mr. Paul McCormick, Miss Jean Forbes, Mr. Simpson Grisdale, Miss Margaret Dodds, Mr. Robert Bowman, as best man, the bride, Mrs. Thomas Albert K. Langstaff, formerly Miss Helen Margaret Bradley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sydney W. Bradley, of Ottawa, the groom, Mr. Thomas Albert K. Langstaff, son of Mrs. Langstaff and the late Albert Langstaff, of Kemprville, Miss Mary Langstaff, maid of honor, Mr. Howard Lang, Miss Elizabeth Kenny, Mr. Ian Matheson.

—Photo by Kersh.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WE HAVE been in on the fringes only of a good deal of architectural talk lately. Much of it has been of the House of Tomorrow recently on display at Madison Square Garden in New York.

It's a curiously attractive, and, of course, ultra-modern little dwelling, costs \$7,500 to build and is only meant to house a family of two with one maid and a guest who is willing to take a shakedown in the sitting room, which we think limits its appeal a bit—but its ideas, we understand, are going to be incorporated here and there in plenty of new houses by young architects. Which is probably all its creators hoped for.

One of its more engaging tricks is to bring garden and living-room together in fine weather. All architects, apparently, feel an ideal house should have neither walls nor roof. So the House of Tomorrow has a semi-circular living room which extends out onto a terrace—the floor of both of the same material. Glass walls sink into the ground when you press a button. There is an indoor and an outdoor dining room with motor-operated glass doors between. In the bedroom, gliding plate glass panels divide part into a dressing room, and the windows operate by thermostat. You can set them to close on a cold morning an hour before you get up. Pretty sound idea, that one.

Venetian blinds with up and down slats made of aluminum, swing across the curved windows of the living room when you want it cosy. The bathroom is made entirely of white structural glass, but has a linoleum floor—just like yours and ours maybe. The front view of the house reminds us vaguely of a German garage—but we freely admit we have never seen a German garage anything like it, and it's certainly very trim and quite pleasantly austere.

TO TURN to the ideas of the local architects we have listened in on—the newest is Mud Rooms. You are to have a hard time doing without a Mud Room in any smart house you build around here soon. These are not rooms for passionate addicts of mud-pie art, nor yet for mud baths or mud packs for beautifying your own person. They are solely for the use of the small children of the family who are to use it as a dressing room, there divesting themselves of their muddy overshoes, rubbers, rain equipment, and so on, rather than tracking it through the house. It seemed a curious mixture of commonsense and idiocy, and we said so. A good way to avoid having a mud room in your new house would probably be to have no children. Arguing with architects is notoriously fruitless, but that would surely preclude argument.

WE SAW a fascinating group of women's evening shoes just arrived from Italy this morning. Florence, as any really chic European can tell you, has long been famous for the styling and constructing of exquisite footwear for smart women. On a desk in a Toronto shoe office, the four pairs looked curiously foreign and highly sophisticated. Having a sample sized foot we had the fun of trying them on and nearly cried when the owner of the desk said nonsense, he had no intention of buying them for stock, nor selling them to anyone, even to us.

No. 1 had a vamp made of six double straps of velvet ribbon knotted through a centre ring soft blue, green, oyster white, scarlet and baby blue. A gold kid Empire sandal strap swings right back behind the ankle, held to the tall heel by two sets of velvet straps on either side. The heel was red suede and a 3½ in. height about the tallest in civility. Heel heights are measured in eighths of an inch, the orthopaedically correct height for women being supposedly a 14/8 heel, for men an 8/8. About the tallest heel carried by fashionable shoe shops here is a 22/8.

No. 2 shoe was a sandal made of alternating gold and silver kid laurel leaves—three on each side making the open-toed vamp; two on each side for all there was of heel support. The gold leaf was veined with bright green, the silver with scarlet. A T-strap arrangement of gold and silver kid buckled it on the foot and the heel was a slender silver shaft nearly four inches high.

No. 3 had simply three interlocking suede straps for a vamp, one purple, one cerise, and one dusty blue, and a cerise ankle strap and heel of the same incredible height.

No. 4 was a vivid purple suede mule

era on her trim little person. Her ability to look enthusiastic is almost as important an asset to her as her obvious modesty. The expression that goes with a bathing-suit must express great *joie de vivre*. No world-weary droop of the lids or languid indifference to her surroundings such as characterize the beauties who model evening gowns for example, will do here. Comparing her, being photographed the other day (on two bags of sand brought from the toy department) with the persons we are accustomed to see in bathing dresses on summer beaches, made us feel something should be done about the rest of us.

"How about running your fingers through the sand?" said the photographer. "It shows the linoleum when I do," said the model cheerfully. "Hi there, Bill—scrape some of that sand from under her mattress and pile it thicker near her right knee," the photographer ordered his assistant. "Look out, look out, we've

THE most famous bathing-suit mannequin in Canada is, as you would expect, a pretty neat little box of tricks. Shorter than the average model, with blue eyes and lustrous dark hair springing away from a centre parting in an enthusiastic way to curl on her neck, she manages to convey a well-dressed effect with fewer clothes on than seems at all reasonable. She photographs delightfully, being naturally graceful, and quite accustomed to the focussing of eyes even more critical than the cam-

er on her trim little person. Her ability to look enthusiastic is almost as important an asset to her as her obvious modesty. The expression that goes with a bathing-suit must express great *joie de vivre*. No world-weary droop of the lids or languid indifference to her surroundings such as characterize the beauties who model evening gowns for example, will do here. Comparing her, being photographed the other day (on two bags of sand brought from the toy department) with the persons we are accustomed to see in bathing dresses on summer beaches, made us feel something should be done about the rest of us.

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Elegance



PRESENTS
THE NEW
SUMMER
COMPLEXION

Sun-Beige

Adjectives elude us when we write of Sun-Beige... such a refreshing relief from the drastic tan which has no place in the contemporary fashion scheme. This new complexion is mellow and warm-colored yet has a delicacy that distinguishes it from ordinary sun-tan. It is a clear, golden hue with just a suspicion of some deeper shade.

SUN-BEIGE COMPLEXION BOX contains everything essential for the perfect summer make-up. \$9.50

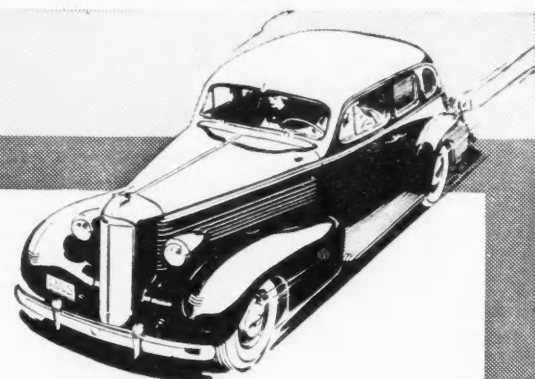
ARDENA SUN-PRUF CREAM prevents burning, permits tanning. A perfect powder foundation. Tube \$1.10.

ARDENA PROTECTA CREAM guards against freckles and sun-burn. Waterproof. White, Naturelle, Rachel, Rose Rachel, Rosetta-Bronze. Tubes \$1.60, \$2.50. Jar \$3.00.

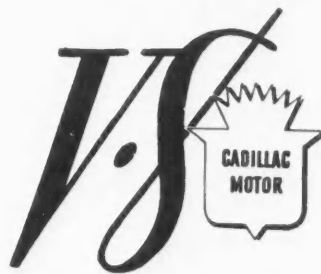
IDEAL SUNTAN OIL to keep the skin soft and supple while you beige. Honey and Cafe. \$1.10, \$1.85 in waterproof case, \$5.00.

ELIZABETH ARDEN OF CANADA LIMITED
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couldn't see her knee!" The pretty girl paid no attention to them, but held her pose, and when the "ready" sign was given flashed her perfect teeth in a smile that would have won the heart of anyone except perhaps a photographer or a journalist.



LOOK AT LA SALLE



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ECONOMICAL TO OWN
THRILLING TO DRIVE!

Now, for as little as \$1475, you can own a V-8 La Salle—and that is the delivered price at Windsor, Ontario, including all standard accessories. In all probability, your present car will more than cover the initial payment.

But best of all, a La Salle V-8 is actually more economical to operate... for gasoline, oil and upkeep... than a great many cars of lower price.

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Its Cadillac-built quality is obvious, inside and out. It is powered by a 125-horsepower V-8 engine. And it gives you a smooth, restful ride that only a big car built by Cadillac can provide.

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\$1475
AND UP

FOOT BODY OVER

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY


Kruschen Made Him Feel a New Man

Read the experience of this man who had rheumatism so badly that at times he was prevented from working:—
"About 10 months ago," he writes, "I suffered terribly with rheumatism and neuritis. The pains were all over my body and some days I could not even get up from bed to go to work. A friend visited me and suggested that I should try Kruschen Salts. I did so, the result being that the pains seemed to gradually disappear. I have been going to work ever since without a break, thanks to Kruschen Salts, and I feel a new man."—A.R.
Rheumatic conditions are frequently the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts are notable for their work in dissolving uric acid. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel the dissolved acid from the system.



WHAT AN IMPROVEMENT
Maybelline
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Eye-trainer in long, short, round, oval, "cat" eyes, it makes them look like yours—naturally and easily. With Maybelline Mascara, you get long, curling lashes that make your eyes look like yours—naturally and easily. With Maybelline Liner, you get a perfect line that makes your eyes look like yours—naturally and easily. With Maybelline Cream, you get a perfect complexion that makes your face look like yours—naturally and easily. With Maybelline Lipstick, you get a perfect lip that makes your mouth look like yours—naturally and easily. With Maybelline Powder, you get a perfect complexion that makes your face look like yours—naturally and easily. With Maybelline Cream, you get a perfect complexion that makes your face look like yours—naturally and easily. With Maybelline Lipstick, you get a perfect lip that makes your mouth look like yours—naturally and easily. With Maybelline Powder, you get a perfect complexion that makes your face look like yours—naturally and easily.



YOU'RE RIGHT!
CORN DO COME BACK
BIGGER—UGLIER THAN EVER
unless removed Root and all

• Putting at home makes corns come back bigger, uglier—more painful—than ever.
Play safe! Use the new Blue-Jay method. First the pain stops instantly, by removing the pressure, then the entire corn lifts out Root and All.
Blue-Jay is a tiny, medicated plaster. Hold in place by Wet Proof adhesive. Get Blue-Jay today. 25¢ for a package of 6.

BLUE-JAY
SCIENTIFIC CORN PLASTERS

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Applications should be made early.
For all information apply to THE WARDEN

Recently enlarged fireproof building, thoroughly modern equipment. For women students, resident and non-resident, preparing for degrees in the Faculty of Arts (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) and in the Faculty of Music. A limited number of Scholarships and Bursaries.

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TO PREVENT PEELING APPLY BEFORE AND AFTER EXPOSURE
GREASELESS • STAINLESS • CLEAN TO USE

Spray Shrubs and Evergreens with "BLACK LEAF 40" TO KEEP DOGS AWAY

If you have shrubbery or evergreens stained yellow and possibly dying because dogs choose them as the favorite stopping place, you will more than ever appreciate "Black Leaf 40".

DOGS DO NOT LIKE THE ODOR
Spray the lower branches of those shrubs and evergreens with a little "Black Leaf 40" mixed with water (directions on the label). It is harmless to dogs—but they do not like the odor and will seek another stopping place. Try this today—you'll be surprised how quickly the dog nuisance is stopped.

Has Many Other Uses. "Black Leaf 40" kills insects that damage flowers, fruit or vegetables. It kills poultry lice and feather mites when spread lightly on roosts. Killslice on livestock and ticks on sheep. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere. **Original factory-sealed packages assure full strength always.**

Black Leaf 40
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation
Louisville, Ky.



"SING A SONG OF SUMMER"—An apple-blossom pink crystelle cape with the new tucked under, squared shoulders, worn over a wine taffeta frock.

glass bars. All this glass has the effect of making the bird appear less caged and more visible. The whole thing rests on a chromium stand about the size and height of a coffee table and, as an indication of what a swank bird mansion it is, we hasten to add that the pebbles on the floor of the cage are dyed green, and the wires holding the swings are twined with miniature china flowers and leaves. The whole thing will set the giver back about sixty dollars. One might as well add a canary tenant, and make the gift complete.

WE HAVE yet to hear of the bride who received too many pieces of George Jensen handwrought silver. Every piece looks as though the craftsman had made it lovingly and leisurely. The result is a timeless quality and those small variations of design that delight the soul of the collector. Jensen excels in the use of natural forms, and the designs are distinguished by curling leaves and tendrils, grapes, acorns, fruits and pods, fish and animal motifs. A pair of fish servers, for instance, have gracefully curving fish for handles. About forty dollars. Salad sets of composition with silver handles can be had for approximately nine or twelve dollars. A tea pot, suavely molded, with a half open pod forming the top of the lid and straight ivory handle, is about \$178, the coffee pot to form a set about \$122 and the cream pitcher, also with ivory handle, about \$72.

IF YOU have set your little heart on something unusual in glass, you may decide you have found it in small brandy glasses with painted hunting scenes, set on stems about a foot high. From Bohemia, and yours for about forty dollars a dozen. For the bride whose husband will carry her across the threshold of a Regency house, we found a set of three oblong flower holders with turned over scalloped edges, on scroll shaped bases and painted a deep cream color

with the classic Regency laurel wreath design in a very dark green. The set is about thirteen dollars.

AS A means of masking the perpetual yawn of the empty fireplace during the summer, we could find nothing quite as effective as a white iron screen to which are attached three white pottery flower holders to be filled with either cut or potted flowers. It can be had for about twelve dollars.

A GAMES room is fairly certain to be part of a newly built house, and an almost endless variety of games both new and old, offer possibilities for the desperate gift hunter in search of something that won't be duplicated many times by others equally desperate. If there is to be a radio boasting a record-playing attachment, a library of the newest dance records or a complete symphony, according to their musical inclinations, ought to be a neat way of solving the problem.

LEST there be any lingering doubts that this is not an age of efficiency, we point to the fact that even "showers" are being staged with little waste motion or effort. A booklet titled "The Kitchen Shower System for Brides" meets the eye as we write. The booklet contains a number of coupons, and the idea is for the organizer of the affair to tear out the coupons and distribute them among the friends of the bride who take part in the "shower." Each contributes the piece described on her coupon. The booklet comes bearing the compliments of General Steel Ware Limited, manufacturers of kitchen utensils, and explains that its mission is to facilitate and simplify the organization of kitchen showers for the bride. It is designed "to avoid the embarrassments of duplicate pieces and assure a complete ensemble of items that match in quality, color and design." We are a better woman for knowing that brides-to-be no longer need exclaim in delight on receiving seven "flaming saucers"—and not a "roll rim dish pan" in sight.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Duncan McLaren of Toronto, sailed for England on May 29. Her daughter, Miss Peggy McLaren, is being presented at one of Their Majesties' Courts.

Miss E. O. Dennistoun, who has spent the winter in California, has arrived in Winnipeg to be the guest of Mrs. Alexander Bain.

Mrs. Martin Griffin has returned to Vancouver from Wilmington, where she was the guest for several months of her mother, Mrs. Garland. Colonel and Mrs. George P. Vanier and their four children are arriving in Montreal from London, England, towards the end of July and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Vanier.

Mrs. W. R. MacArthur, who has been visiting in Calgary for the past two weeks, has returned to Winnipeg.

Lady Perley, who has been spending a short time in Montreal, has returned to Ottawa.

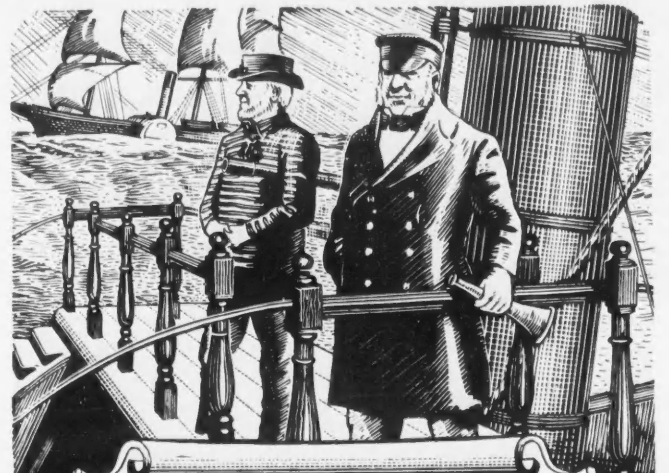
Mrs. Draper Dobie has returned to Toronto from a trip abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Nicholson of Vancouver, sail from New York on June 25, to spend three months on the British Isles and the Continent.

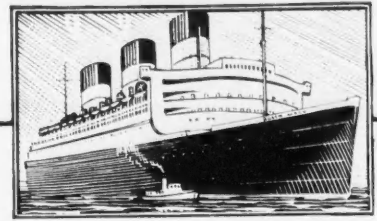
Mr. and Mrs. Alan Crawley and their sons, Michael and David, are expected shortly in Winnipeg from Vancouver to spend the summer with Mrs. Crawley's mother, Mrs. Horn. En route they have been visiting in Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Leitch, who spent the winter in Italy, have returned to this continent and have been visiting in Philadelphia before returning to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Culver of Montreal, will be in Winnipeg to attend the wedding of Miss Betty Riley and Mr. George Black which takes place on June 5.



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Consistent Progress
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The history of the great name of Cunard White Star can be closely linked with the development of Britain's Merchant Marine and the glorious tradition behind British vessels, seamanship and service.

Nearly 100 years of experience devoted to principles of sound management... policies of intensive personnel training... every thought given to passengers' comfort... are today exemplified in all ships of the Line... a great modern fleet (the largest on the Atlantic); studded with world-renowned names... headed by the magnificent "Queen Mary"... and including the well known deep draught steady ships of the Canadian Service which regularly attract thousands of travellers to the beauties of the short, scenic St. Lawrence route to Europe.

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but the man to see is your local agent.

Windy Ridge Day School

Windy Ridge Day School will have a few vacancies when it opens in new premises at 188 Balmoral Avenue on September 14th, 1937.

The present term ends June 14th. Parents, and others interested, may arrange to visit the school any Friday morning, or obtain a prospectus by telephoning the Secretary Miss Margaret Findley, MI. 4571.

W. E. BLATZ, M.A., M.B., Ph.D. A. MURRAY McCORMICK,
Director of Education. Chairman of the Board.



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COVER TOILET
ODORS—KILL
THEM WITH
Sani-Flush

A clean toilet never smells. It's never necessary to use scented disinfectants to end the annoyance of toilet odors. Just clean the bowl with Sani-Flush.

This scientific powder is made especially to do this job. Shake a little in the toilet. (Follow directions on the can.) Then flush, and stains vanish. The porcelain gleams like new. The hidden trap that no other method can reach is purified and safe. Sani-Flush saves rubbing and scrubbing. Cannot injure plumbing. It is also effective for cleaning automobile radiators (directions on can). Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores—30 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

BY WAY OF "LAST MINUTE" gardening, why not install some well-filled window-boxes, and thus add fragrance and living color?

—Photo courtesy, Lucina McLeod.



Dear Baby:

**"Tell mother
you want HEINZ
STRAINED FOODS**

Tell her you'll love the natural colour and flavour. That you'll thrive better on them because they're garden-fresh and scientifically cooked to keep in the vitamins so often lost in home cooking—vitamins you need.

Tell mother there's every kind you like. Remind her that Heinz Strained Foods carry the Seal of Acceptance of the American Medical Association's Council on Foods and the Heinz 57 trademark. Mother knows what that means.

Mother—write for booklet "Questions and Answers about Heinz Strained Foods", H. J. Heinz Co., Toronto.

11 KINDS—all are unseasoned: Spinach Carrots - Green Beans Peas - Tomatoes - Beets Vegetable Soup - Mixed Greens - Apricots & Apple Sauce - Prunes - Cereal.

**HEINZ
STRAINED FOODS**



Modern life imposes a great strain on your eyes, frequently resulting in a tired, irritated, reddened condition that needs relief. Cleanse and soothe your eyes with Murine. For it helps nature keep your eyes healthy and healthy eyes are beautiful eyes. Murine contains seven ingredients known for their value in the proper care of the eyes. Use Murine night and morning for real eye comfort.

**MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES**

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

I HAVEN'T had a good cry at a wedding for over a year, probably because I haven't been to a wedding since last June. Why this triumphant ceremony has a tearful effect on women is just one of those things. Someday, I learned in Sunday School, we shall know all—and won't it be dull? That a wedding is a triumphant ceremony any woman who isn't a moron or a congenital liar will admit—yet it is the happiest wives whose eyes fill with tears as the starry-eyed bride sails up the aisle. They always do look so sweet. Goodness, the very idea is making me sniff.

There is nothing to sniff at in feeding the wedding guests, however. A wedding breakfast at 12 a.m. has to be a luncheon that stands up to criticism, and gets down to cases. I'd say that for purposes of argument we shall assume it's to be a buffet meal, except that I want no argument. A buffet meal is the only way to handle more than a dozen people who want food, unless you run a hotel. Here is a menu that should be satisfactory. Of course if you import a chef and a supporting staff you can be very much grander—but this won't shame any blushing bride's mother—even before the withering eye of the bridegroom's female parent.

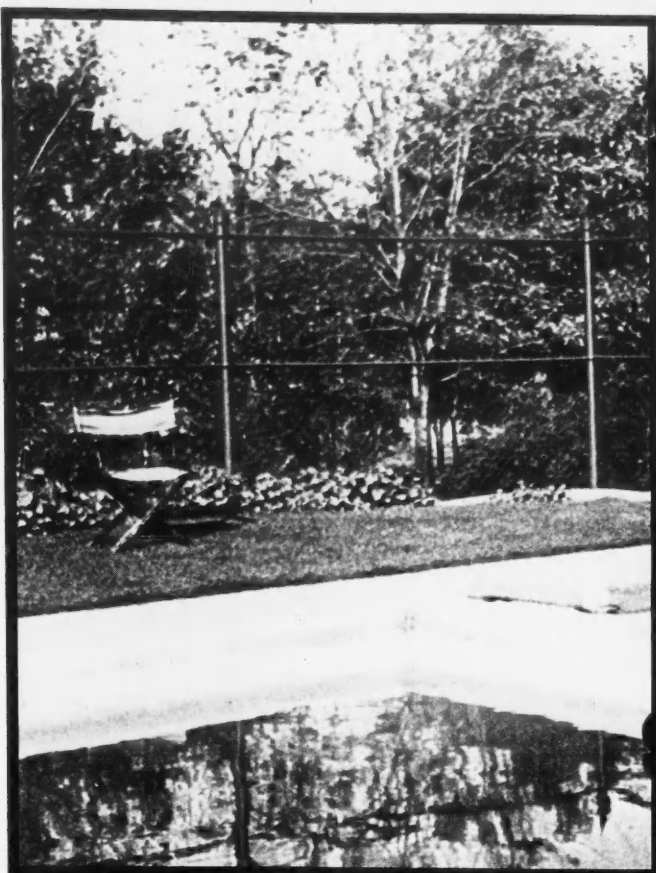
We will suppose it's a long oblong table decked out with a lace cloth (borrow if you have a bevy of daughters) and centred with the bride's cake. On either side of the cake there should be low bowls of flowers. Don't have them tall—everyone wants to see the bride make that feeble attempt to get the knife through the stiff icing. The best-looking table I ever saw had calla lilies and lemon yellow Iceland poppies on it—the bride was pale and dark and the effect was somber. But there are no limits to the flowery sentiment you can work off on this occasion; if you can hear the soft pastels, pale pink sweet peas, valley lilies, and delphinium make about as sweet an effect as you need try for.

MENU

Unhulled strawberries in garnished timbale cases
Lobster Newburg in ramekins
Chicken cutlets with corn fritters
Cress Rolls
Tomato, Asparagus and Cucumber Salad
Iced Pudding Bride's Cake
Coffee

BRIDAL PUNCH

Timbale cases are so easy to make at home it's too bad to buy them by the dozen, which you can, of course, quite inexpensively. But you must have an iron to do them yourself, a curious fluted affair on a handle



THIS BEAUTIFULLY LANDSCAPED, fence-protected, swimming-pool is an interesting feature of the home of Dr. J. K. McGregor in Hamilton, Ontario.
—Courtesy: Frost Steel & Wire Co., Ltd.

that you dip into, batter and then insert for a minute in deep hot fat. Almost at once the batter crisps and falls off in a little cup, and you pick it out a delicate brown and leave it to drain on brown paper. You must have seen them demonstrated in big shows. If the edge of the little cakey cup is dipped in a sauce of heavy sugar syrup and then in finely chopped mint or parsley the effect is very tricky around the brilliant berries inside.

Lobster Newburg should be made with freshly-boiled lobster dug out of the rosy shell, but we will just assume the tinned or fast-frozen "sea-fresh" variety is the sensible thing to use for a big party, as, of course, it is. The sea-fresh sort costs about \$1.50 a pound, but it's solid

meat and a pound goes a great distance.

LOBSTER NEWBURG

To 1½ cups lobster meat use:
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon flour
½ cup cream
2 egg yolks
4 tablespoons sherry
¼ teaspoon salt
Paprika

Melt butter and cook lobster in it for about five minutes but do not let the butter brown at all. Add the flour and mix well. Pour on the cream and keep stirring till it begins to thicken, then quickly add the egg yolks which have been beaten up in the sherry. Cook for one minute, but don't let it boil or it's sure to curdle. Pile in ramekin dishes. I don't see why these shouldn't be prepared ahead of time and re-heated in the oven. Put a sprig of parsley on each before serving. Contrast is good.

For chicken cutlets cut cold boiled fowl fine, but do not put it through the mincer. Cook ½ tablespoon of finely chopped onion, 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper in 3 tablespoons of butter for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add 1½ cup of flour, salt and paprika, and continue stirring till well blended, then pour on gradually ½ cup milk mixed with ½ cup cream. Heat to boiling point, add 2 cups chopped chicken, spread on a plate and let cool. Shape mixture into cutlets, roll in very fine crumbs, then in beaten egg, and then in crumbs again. Fry in deep hot fat, drain on brown paper. Reheat in a warm oven for the party, but don't let them dry out with prolonged heating.

CORN FRITTERS

1 tin corn
½ cup cream
1 well-beaten egg
¾ cup flour
Salt and pepper

Drop in tiny spoonfuls in deep hot fat, a few at a time.

The ice cream should be made at home of real cream and fruit and nothing else: this is no time for custard mixtures. The bride's cake, in my opinion, should also be made at home and iced with real almond paste—then sent to the confectioners for the final fondant finish to be done professionally. Any good cake shop will be perfectly agreeable about doing this for a modest sum.

Which brings us to the drinks. There is only one wine gay and light and delightful enough for a wedding, as we all know, and that is Champagne. Not all purses run to it, and even when they do, sticky things like scruples sometimes rise up in the family and prevent its being served. In which case I suggest a punch, with champagne in its construction, if you can manage it; if not, goodness, you can use soda water.

BRIDAL PUNCH

Mix 1 qt. white grape juice, ½ cup lemon juice, 2½ cup orange juice, 2 cups freshly grated pineapple pulp and juice, 1½ cups small cubes of sugar, each one rubbed over the skin of lemons or oranges to absorb the pungent oil that gives the fruit half its flavor. Add 8 sprigs fresh mint, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, mix well, cover, let stand in refrigerator at least 2 hours. Pour over a big block of ice in a punch bowl and add 1 quart of champagne, or soda water. Serve in tulip-shaped stem glasses.

Really by the time the speeches are done, it doesn't matter to anyone what they drink, so long as it's cold and moderately pleasant with a bit of fizz to it. Why waste champagne?

Miss Noreen Murphy, who has spent the past few months in Honolulu, has returned to Winnipeg.
Mrs. Erichsen Brown of Toronto is visiting friends in Chicago.



BREVITY IN WHITE FOOTWEAR



The new Porthole Tie, made of white Bucko, cut out in the newest manner, for coolness and flexibility. \$7.50



A saddle strap Spectator Tie, with gracefully rounded toe and built-up leather heel; available in white Bucko with tan or blue calf trim. \$7.50

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New Mesh Hosiery from New York, in the latest manner, \$1.50
Top-grade Chiffon Hosiery, \$1



for the JUNE BRIDE

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scapes—Northern lights that defy
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—Port's of Call

IN VARIED NEWFOUNDLAND

AT THIS season of the year the
urge to seek out fresh fields of
travel for relaxation and recreation
keeps hammering at our conscious-
ness and leans toward new sights,
new sounds, and new experiences. Old
routes are giving way to new trails
and the lesser known regions are be-
ginning to receive considerably more
attention from those who like to vary
their vacation itineraries. Hence,
Newfoundland is rightfully gaining
a foothold in the world of travel, for
the Island Colony can offer just that
atmosphere of picturesque charm and
quiet comfort that the leisure-inclined
traveller seeks, as well as a full mea-
sure of pulse-quickening action for
those whose chief recreation interest
lies in the direction of outdoor sport.
The countless bays, coves and inlets
that indent her rugged coastline for
the length of nearly 6000 miles pro-
vide the yachtsman and the cruise
lover with a limitless field for explo-
ration and discovery. What greater
delight for the sailing enthusiast than
to sail his craft in and through those
winding "rickles" that lead into hid-
den harbours and cozy coves.

The trim little coastal steamers of
the Newfoundland Government Rail-
way can be your sailing craft for this
adventure, for in all the large bays
(and if you glance at a map of New-
foundland you will realize how large
some of these bays are) one or more
of these staunch vessels operates on a
regular schedule during the summer
months, plying between port and
port. One of the most interesting
trips of all, is the "Northern
Ranger" cruise, which was inaugu-
rated last summer. The "Northern
Ranger" was a brand new boat last
year and is fully equipped as a first



TOWARD THE INTERIOR. Shell Bird Island in the picturesque Humber
River which runs into the Bay of Islands at Corner Brook, Newfoundland.
—Photo courtesy Newfoundland Information Bureau.

and then crosses the Strait of Belle
Isle to ports of call on the Labrador
coast, reaching as far as Mary's Har-
bour, just north of Battle Harbour.
She then swings south along the Lab-
rador coast to Forteau, recrossing the
Strait to the Newfoundland coast
again at Flower's Cove, thence south
along the west coast of Newfoundland
to Humbermouth, in beautiful Bay of
Islands. The steamer makes the re-
turn trip over the same route re-
versed, so that passengers can join
her at either Humbermouth or St.

IT IS almost unnecessary to dwell
upon the attraction of Newfound-
land for the salmon and trout fishing
enthusiast, for the little ripple is
fast forming into a wave in the
spread of recognition abroad of New-
foundland's justly famous fishing
waters. New fishing centres are be-
ing opened and streams further af-
field are luring sportsmen away from
the beaten tracks. Newfoundland can
accommodate hundreds of new fish-
ing friends for many years to come,
and the Government has embarked
upon a program to open up and make
more easily accessible many virgin
areas that have not yet been tra-
versed by the fraternity of fishermen.

After the fishing season ends, Sep-
tember 15th for salmon, August 31st
for trout other than rainbow, and
September 30th for rainbow trout—
hunting begins, for last year, after
a closed season of some ten years,
the ban on the hunting of caribou and
moose was lifted and a limited open
season allowed. This year an open
season will again be permitted under
license, for two periods, from Sep-
tember 1st to September 30th, and
from October 31st to November
30th. License holders will be per-
mitted to take one caribou (stag)
and one moose (bull), and the non-
resident license fee will be \$25.00.
Applications for licenses must be
made direct to the Department of
Natural Resources, St. John's, New-
foundland.

Bird-shooting—ptarmigan, snipe,
ducks, geese, etc., is permitted from
October 1st to November 30th and no
hunting license is required.

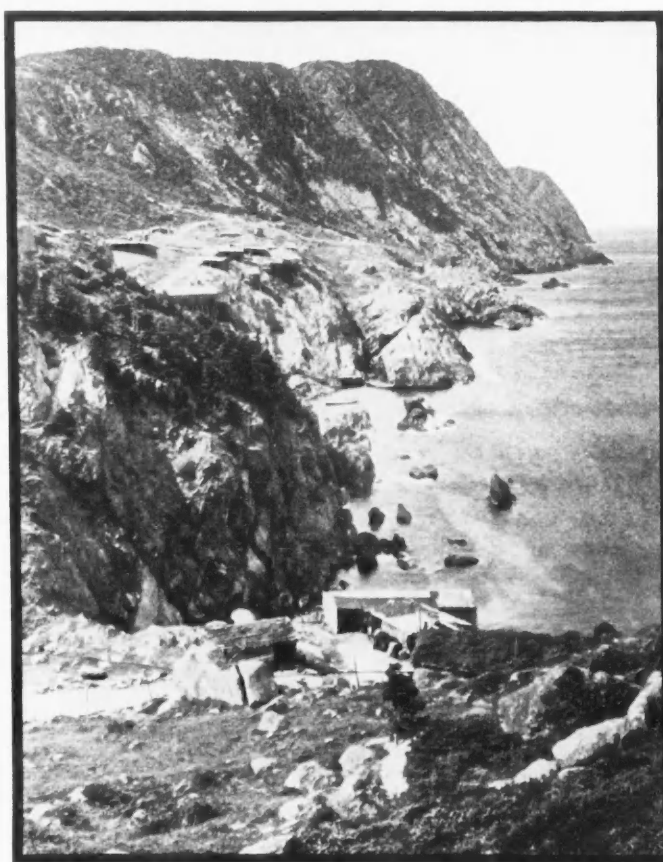
TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, who
have been for five months in the
South of France and London, have
returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Minerva Elliot has returned
to Toronto from her European tour
and the Coronation.

Mrs. Edmund Boyd has returned
to Toronto after a visit to England.
Admiral Sir Matthew Best, Com-
modore Wallace, and Lieutenant
John Longden are the guests of Mr.
and Mrs. Walter Molson of Montreal.
Hon. Murray MacLaren, Lieuten-
ant-Governor of New Brunswick, and
Miss MacLaren arrive in Canada on
Saturday, June 5, returning from
London, where they attended the
Coronation.

Hon. Senator A. C. Hardy, Mrs.
Hardy and Miss Dorothy Hardy, who
were in England for the Coronation,
will return to Ottawa early in June.
Major-General the Hon. A. C. Mac-
Rae and Mrs. MacRae of Vancouver,
who were in London to attend the
Coronation ceremony in Westminster
Abbey, are returning to Canada
shortly.



RUGGED BUT MAGNIFICENT. The coast line of Britain's Oldest Colony,
Newfoundland, as seen at Logy Bay.
—Photo courtesy Newfoundland Information Bureau.

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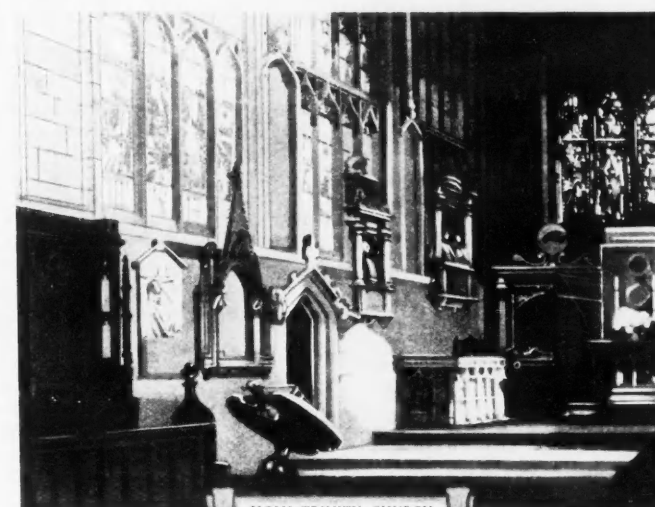
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ments, its picturesque countryside and villages; the
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Cornwall, Shakespeare's home town of Stratford-on-
Avon—the Lake District, beloved of English poets. You
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SCOTLAND—You can speed North from London
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"Flying Scotsman" or by the "Royal Scot"—crack
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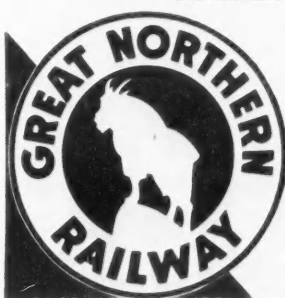
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Announcement

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Hercule Motin announce
the engagement of their daughter,
Juliette, to Mr. James Maurice King,
son of Mr. James King and the late
Mrs. King, of Stratford, Ontario. The
marriage is to take place June 23rd in Our
Lady of Lourdes Church, Toronto.



MRS. G. T. FULFORD, of Brockville, Ont., who was presented to Their
Majesties by Mrs. Vincent Massey at the Court of May 6.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

ST. JOHN'S Convalescent Hospital,
Newtonbrook, was formally
opened by His Excellency the Governor-General on Saturday, May 22.
The Archbishop of Ottawa, Most
Reverend J. C. Roper, attended by
Rev. C. J. S. Stuart of St. Thomas
Church, as chaplain, performed the
dedication.

His Excellency was received by Dr.
Crawford Scadding, Chairman of the
Board of Directors, the Reverend
Mother, and Sister Beatrice of the
Order of St. John the Divine. Ad-
dresses were delivered by His Ex-
cellency and Dr. Scadding. His Ex-
cellency opened the institution doors
with a golden key presented by the
architect, and afterwards inspected the
hospital.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-
General and the Lady Tweedsmuir,
attended by Mr. A. S. Redfern,
Mrs. George Pape, Lieutenant S. G.
Rivers-Smith, and Captain G. P.
Campbell-Preston arrived in
Quebec on Tuesday, May 25, and
have taken up their residence in the
Viceregal quarters in the Citadel.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-
General and the Lady Tweedsmuir
have issued invitations for a garden
party on the afternoon of Saturday,
June 5, from 4.30 to 6.30 o'clock, at
the Citadel.

THE Duke and Duchess of Kent
honored the German Ambassador
and Frau von Ribbentrop by their
presence at a reception at the Ger-
man Embassy, London, England, on
Thursday, May 14. Among the Cana-
dians present were the Prime Min-
ister, the Right Honourable W. L.
Mackenzie King, the High Commis-
sioner for Canada and Mrs. Massey,
Miss Madeleine Beaubien of Mont-
real, Mrs. W. M. Taylor also of Mont-
real, Mr. Werner Haag, Sir Frederick
and Lady Williams-Taylor, now of
London and formerly of Montreal.

ON SATURDAY afternoon, June 5,
a garden entertainment for chil-
dren will be given at St. Hilda's Col-
lege, 99 St. George Street, under the
auspices of the Alumnae. Mrs. Hugh
Ketchum is convener of the affair,
and among her assistants will be
Miss Marjorie Hooington, Mrs. D. S.
Laidlaw, Mrs. S. Adams, Miss Doris
Clegg, Mrs. Gerald Curvey, Mrs.
Frank Jeffrey, Mrs. D. Sellers, Miss
Evelyn Gregory. Among those tak-
ing parties for their children are
Mrs. Kelso Roberts, Mrs. R. A. Bat-
ten, Mrs. E. H. Blackford, Mrs. C.
S. Leckie, Mrs. D. S. Laidlaw, Mrs.
Frank Jeffrey, Mrs. John Easson.

ON FRIDAY, June 4, many who had
been at the races during the after-
noon, were present at the opening of
the Summer Roof Garden of the King
Edward Hotel.

ON THE CALENDAR

Saturday, June 5—Annual Horse
Show Association at Colonel Small-
man's Arena, Medway Farms, London
Ont.

National Garden Scheme. Miss H.
Ethel Shepherd, "Ethelmere," King,
Ont. Tea.

Sunday, June 6—Inter-City Tennis
Tournament. The Seignior Club,
Province of Quebec.

Monday, June 7 (in case of rain,
8th)—National Garden Scheme. Mr.
E. L. Green, Greenwood, Ont. Tea.

Tuesday, June 8 (in case of rain,
9th)—National Garden Scheme. Mr.
Gerald Larkin, 8 Castle Frank Road,
Miss Ann Laidlaw, 32 North Sher-
bourne St. Tea at Miss Laidlaw's.

Wednesday, June 9 (in case of
rain 10th)—National Garden Scheme.
Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Currelly, Mrs.
Henry Spratt, Glenwood Farm. Tea
at Mrs. Currelly's.

Thursday, June 10 (in case of rain
11th)—National Garden Scheme. Ted-
dington Park Gardens including

"Gray Manor," residence of Mr. and
Mrs. Richard Southam; "Beauvoir,"
residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. W.
Cowan; "Thorcroft," residence of Sir
Thomas and Lady White. Tea at
Mrs. W. E. Gallie's, 181 Teddington
Park.

Promenade Symphony Concert. Wil-
liam Primrose, guest artist.

Garden party for members of all
graduating classes receiving their
degrees that day. The Chancellor,
the President of the University and
Mrs. Cody, and the Vice-Presidents of
the Students' Administrative Council
will receive.

Dinner in honor of the graduating
class of St. Hilda's College.

Reunion dinner for classes of Tri-
nity College.

Reception at Victoria College to
members of the graduating class of
the college and their friends. Dancing.
Convocation dance in Newman Hall
for undergraduate and graduate mem-
bers of the Newman Club.

Reception to the women of the
graduating class of University Col-
lege, given by the University College
Alumnae Association in the quad-
rangle of Whitney Hall.

Garden party, given by Victoria
College Alumnae Association at Wym-
ilwood.

Garden party in the quadrangle of
University College for members of
graduating classes who receive their
degrees that day.

Reunion dinner at Hart House for
graduates and undergraduates of Uni-
versity College. Following this the
graduation dance will be held in Hart
House for all graduating members of
the university.

Saturday, June 12—Speech Day at
Trinity College School. The Right
Reverend L. W. B. Broughall, Lord
Bishop of Niagara will preach the
sermon at the service in the School
Chapel at 11 a.m. At the Prize Giv-
ing which will immediately follow,
an address will be given by the Re-
verend, the Provost of Trinity College.
Luncheon in the Hall at 1 p.m.

WINNIPEG

LAST weekend saw the opening of
the St. Charles Country Club
when there were all sorts of "Dutch
Treat" parties at the dinner preced-
ing the opening of the dance. Miss
Sally Coyne who had just returned
from a trip to California was one
popular belle, while Miss Betty Riley
in a most becoming frock of white
lace was the centre of much attention,
her wedding being scheduled for early
June. Mr. George Black was her
escort. Miss Edith Hubie in black
organdie was doing the latest in
tangoes. Mrs. Gordon Kohnitz was
also in black and white, and Mrs.
Harold Hanson who was in the same
party was a petite figure in a lovely
shade of pale blue. Miss Carol Spring
of Duluth, an attractive visitor, wore
black chiffon. Mrs. Douglas Clarke
chose white flowered in bright colors,
with which she wore an eton coat of
flame colored taffeta. Mrs. R. H.
Arkell was in pale blue chiffon, Mrs.
E. E. Henderson much admired in a
dress of softest silver green satin,
and Mrs. G. W. Northwood, Miss Eva
Powley, Miss Hazelwood, all wore
flowered frocks. Mrs. Athol McBean
looked lovely in midnight blue chif-
fon. The Misses Jean and Rosemary
McWilliams were prettily gowned,
the former in crisp navy blue organdie
and the latter in palest pink banded
in black Chantilly lace.

Mrs. F. N. MacLaren was hostess at
a luncheon in honor of Mrs. A. R.
Wilkie of Toronto who has been the
guest of her sister, Mrs. Trevor Gwyn.

Mrs. W. S. Arnold was a tea hostess
in Mrs. Wilkie's honor also. Mrs.
Charles A. Mackenzie entertained at
bridge complimentary to a number of
our charming visitors, of whom Mrs.
A. D. Burnford of Montreal is one.

SHOES

for that most important step

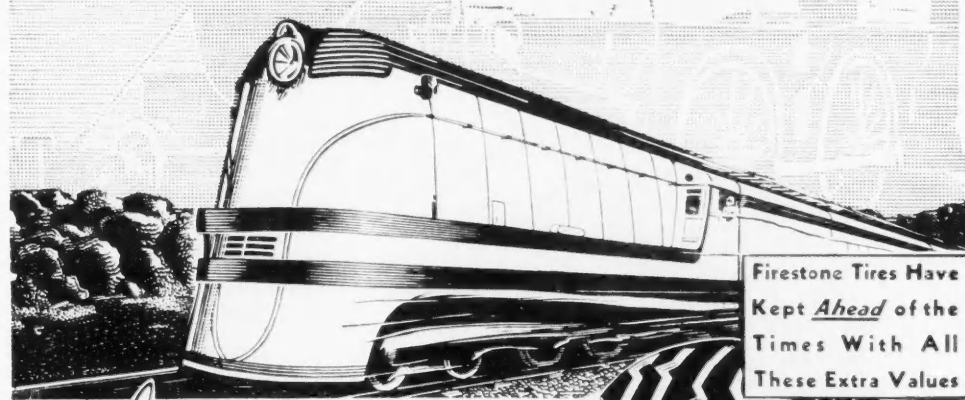
Gleaming satin pumps attuned to Lohengrin... gabardine
travelling shoes with confetti-punched patent... multi-
colored sandals whose straps are crossed for luck and chic
...cleated sports ties "he" will thoroughly approve.

Hart's sport shoes	10.00
Charmant pumps	7.50
Palmer de Liso pumps	10.00
Charmant Sandals	7.50

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Tires are built for race track speeds and
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Only Firestone Tires have Gum-Dipped
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and the Scientifically Designed safety tread.
With all these extra safety features for safe,
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more than ordinary types. See the nearest
Firestone Dealer and replace worn tires
today. Specify Firestone Tires when buying
your new car.

Firestone

HIGH SPEED TIRES

Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun entertained at
bridge in Mrs. Burnford's honor
while Mrs. H. G. Smith was a tea
hostess the other afternoon.

IN HONOR of Miss Gladys Millard
who is leaving shortly for Toronto
where she will be Head Mistress at
Haverhill College, a dinner was given
this week at the Fort Garry by a
group of her friends.

Miss Betty Riley is being much
feted this week. Miss Betty Allen,
Mrs. James A. Richardson and Miss
Betty Joyce are among the many
hostesses who have entertained in her
honor.

Mrs. Archie Hunt, Fort Osborne
Barracks had a delightful cocktail
party this week in honor of Mr. and
Mrs. R. H. Arkell who leave shortly
to reside in Vancouver and of her
husband, Major Hunt, who is leaving
for England to shoot at Bisley.

Miss Marjorie Hazelwood, enter-
tained at bridge the other evening in
Mrs. Arkell's honor, and Mrs. E. E.
Henderson was a hostess at the cock-
tail hour to farewell Mr. and Mrs.
Arkell and welcome to Winnipeg Mr.
and Mrs. Gerald Pearson who have
recently been transferred here from
the east.

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ON THE OCEAN AT MANHATTAN POINT
PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Special rates for
couples, families, and
groups. Write for
brochure.

—London Letter

STILL BUSY AT TIDYING UP

May 17th, 1937

NOW that the party is over, the work of cleaning up has begun. You know that horrid feeling, when you come down stairs the next morning, and find the sink and tables covered with dirty dishes, used glasses and cigarette stubs everywhere, corners full of bottles—all empty, alas! Well, London at the moment is just a little like that.

It was a marvellous party, but—oh, my! oh, my!—what a job it is going to be to put the place in order again! Something like three hundred tons of litter, the usual bags, boxes, tins, orange peels, odds and ends of food, have already been gathered up along the route of the Coronation Procession alone. And sweeping and picking it all up is easy compared to what has to be done in the parks.

There were troops camped in Regent's Park, in Kensington Gardens, and up on Primrose Hill. And it rained—how it rained! You can imagine what those lovely lawns are like now. Simply out and trampled into a horrid mess. And yet, such is the amazing recuperative power of good turf in this very grassy country, it will probably be only a matter of a few weeks before almost every trace of the invasion will have vanished.

That sort of damage is, of course, unavoidable. But the litter isn't. Why are English people so untidy? In most respects, they are a very orderly race. But every true-born Englishman—and this goes for his wife, his little boy and girl, and his old-maid sister or aunt—claims and exercises the privilege of throwing down his newspaper or his sandwich-box or his banana-skins, or anything else he doesn't want, just where he stands.

It is probably a survival of the days when all sorts of even more objectionable things used to be chucked out of the window into the street below. They don't do that any more, and perhaps in time they will get educated out of the litter-habit. But it is going to take a long time.

IN DEFERENCE to the wishes of a large section of the public, which likes to wander about and look at the decorations even after the show is over, the flags and standards and bunting and all the rest of it are to be left up for another ten days. Unless, of course, heavy and continued rain should make an unsightly mess of them. Such is the decision of the Office of Works, and applies to all Central London.

The stands, except those in the Mall, which are to be left for use in connection with later displays, are already being demolished. Most people will be glad to see the end of them. They have made London streets hideous for months. There are few sights more depressing than a series of empty stands.

By the way, the rainy sightseers who decided that the price of seats was far too high, and that, if they waited, they would be able to get them at knock-down rates, made a bad guess. There was a last-day rush, which exhausted practically all the accommodation. Promoters and agents had some anxious times. For a long while the demand was decidedly sluggish. But they stuck to their guns, even the fifteen and twenty guinea guinea, and the poor old public finally surrendered, as it partly always does.

Now everybody is happy, including even the people that said. They have good reason to feel that they got a lot for their money.

ASKING a man to accept a peerage is sometimes a little like asking him to accept a new neck and set of side teeth on condition of course that his own teeth are drawn. Certainly it is a good deal like that in the case of eminent politicians, who are thereby required to comparative impotence. No more cranking up political lines for them. It is dignified, it is impressive, but it is apt to be dull. They would much rather bite someone.

Here is Sir Herbert Samuel, for instance, who figures in the Coronation Honours as a viscount. Twenty years ago he refused a peerage. He was then the Member for Darwen, and one of the most eminent of Liberal stalwarts. He preferred to go on being Member for Darwen. And he did—until the elections of 1935. Then he was defeated, as were so many of the remaining Liberal stalwarts. It was a Liberal Waterloo.

Now he has at last accepted a place in the House of Lords, but with an obvious reluctance. He states in his letter to the Darwen Liberal Association that he considers the hereditary principle as a method of choosing the members of any legislative assembly, to be entirely wrong.

"I should always use my voice and vote in favor of its abolition," says he. This ought to make him very popular with some of his fellow members of the House of Lords, some of the grand old Tories who believe in their heart of hearts that it is really the House of Commons that ought to be abolished.

Why then does Samuel accept? Because it is the only way in which he can continue to give his services to the country and to the Liberal principles of which he has been a lifelong upholder. And on this subject of political parties he has something to say, which is worth quoting—and remembering.

"I am not one of those who hold the view that parties no longer have a useful place in our political system. On the contrary, I feel convinced that organizations of men and women, holding similar views on public affairs, are essential for the working of a democracy. Without parties the whole electoral system would lapse into chaos."

Contemporary European history would certainly seem to bear Sir Herbert out, no Lord Samuel—not in this opinion.

BY P. O'D.



MRS. RAY CASTLE, of Victoria, Mrs. A. Hepler (Seattle Garden Club), and Mrs. W. L. Walsh, wife of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, rated the difficult task of judging the Decorated Tables Display in the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C. The display was one of the events of the Victoria Spring Gardens Week held in April.

MOST of the world's famous opera-houses are huge places. It is the only way opera can be made to pay—if ever it does pay. You must have room for immense audiences. These audiences are sometimes very impressive. The audience at Covent Garden, for instance, is as much part of the superb show as anything that goes on on the stage. But what you gain in one direction, you lose in another. Opera never becomes intimate—which is probably the chief reason why so many people, even cultured people, don't like it. It is too vast, too remote.

But there is one place in England, where you can hear opera—and first-class opera—with all the intimacy of a Little Theatre. And that is at Glyndebourne, a tiny village in the

Sussex downs. Mr. John Christie is the lord of the manor, and he has built and runs his own opera house. It seats only 600, but it has already become almost world-famous—especially for its Mozart festivals. It is an amazing institution. There is probably no place in the world where opera can be heard with such intimate charm.

Mr. Christie is himself rather a remarkable person. He used to be a science master at Eton—chiefly because his enormously wealthy grandmother, Lady Portsmouth, whose heir he was, insisted that he should earn his own living. Incidentally, she is said to have given the name of Westward Ho! to the famous golfing town in Devon. Obviously an old lady with a mind of her own.

HAVING come into an immense fortune, Mr. Christie decided to gratify his passion for music—especially Mozart. He was, no doubt, encouraged in this by his wife, who as Audrey Mildmay was a well-known singer in the Carl Rosa company. So he built his delightful little opera-house at Glyndebourne—in the Tudor style to match the old manor-house.

Originally the opera-house could seat only 300, but he has since found it necessary to increase it to 600. Even he has probably discovered that intimate opera is a very expensive luxury, and that even the very high prices charged at Glyndebourne still left a wide margin of loss to be made good. Besides, far more people wanted to attend the performances at Glyndebourne than the little opera-house could possibly accommodate.

No wonder people want to go! Mr. Christie thinks of everything. He knows that you can't really enjoy opera unless you have dined well and wine well—or anyway that you enjoy it better like that. So he has provided a restaurant—all, of course, in perfect taste—where admirable meals are prepared by an expert chef from his own big hotel in North Devon.

There are even dressing-rooms where business men hurrying down from the City can change into their evening clothes. Shower-baths, too! And no extra charge for it either.

What a man! What a place! What a delightful way of spending one's money—either one's own or Mr. Christie's. And, if you really love opera—or even if you don't—what a perfect way of hearing it!

TRAVELERS

Miss May Blackburn, who spent some time in England, has returned to Ottawa.

Mrs. A. B. Colville, who recently returned from a cruise round the world, is occupying her residence, The Manor House, Mascouche, Que., and has as her guests her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Murray G. Ballantyne, and their baby.

Dr. and Mrs. Cole Davis (the former Miss Madeline Christie), will arrive in Winnipeg shortly from Atlantic City to spend a holiday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Christie.

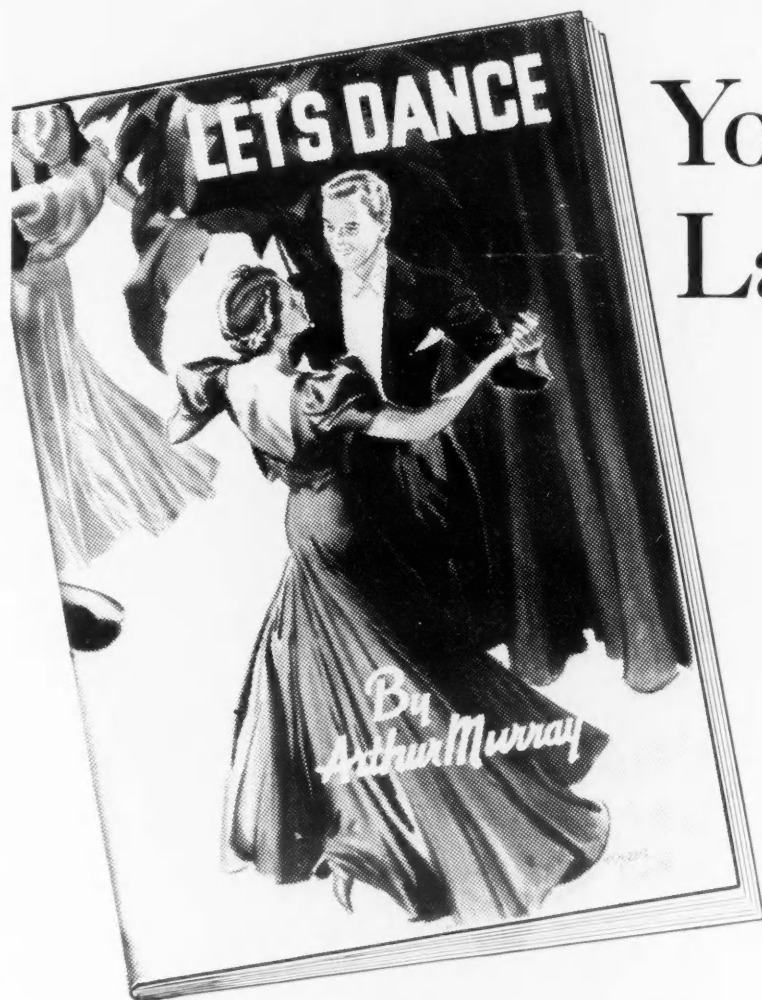
Miss Mariota Spielman of Montreal, sailed on May 29 by the Empress of Australia to spend the summer abroad.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 5, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

ROOSEVELT AIMS AT FEDERAL LABOR STANDARD

Would Set Maximum Hours and Minimum Wages—But Constitution Limits Effects to Inter-State Commerce—Real Importance Lies in Principle of Federal Standard

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

FEDERAL standards for wages and working hours is the latest proposal injected into the arena of labor conditions, which just now is the scene of so much controversy in the great nation to the south. This proposal came in the form of a message from President Roosevelt to Congress on May 24, followed immediately by introduction of a specific measure in Congress.

The gist of the President's message is contained in the following extract: "Our nation, so highly endowed with natural resources and with a capable and industrious population, should be able to devise ways and means of insuring to all our able-bodied working men and women a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. . . . Enlightened business is learning that competition ought not to cause bad social consequences which inevitably react upon the profits of business itself. All but the hopelessly reactionary will agree that to preserve our primary resources of man power, government must have some control over maximum hours, minimum wages, the evil of child labor and the exploitation of unorganized labor."

The statement, in common with others through which the administration has declared its aims, is replete with rather high-sounding phrases, which may be good political propaganda, but which fail to hide the administrative difficulties and the legal pitfalls confronting such a policy. There will be many who, even at the risk of being branded as "hopelessly reactionary," will question whether the determination of a fair day's pay and a fair day's work, and the insuring of these standards once they are determined, to the worker, is a governmental responsibility. In particular, they will question the ability of the federal authority to assume that task, since the states, like the provinces in Canada, are vested with the jurisdiction over what we in Canada term "property and civil rights." If a government—and a central one at that—has the moral and also the legal right to do these things, does it not virtually mean the administration of business itself, and the exercise of fascism? We know that in Italy the decisions come from the government, and that individual or corporate ownership of business is only an empty shell. And we know that in both Italy and Germany the right of the worker to a voice in the conditions of his

employment has likewise been superseded by the arbitrary power of the state.

THE federal government in the United States has a rather thin constitutional basis on which to build a structure of regulation which, to be anywhere effective, would have to be very extensive. The new proposal seems to rest on control over inter-state commerce, which, while quite definitely a federal affair, is not quite so definite in respect to its limits. Many legal battles have hinged on this point in the United States, just as there have been many con-

cerning the Dominion's jurisdiction over trade and commerce in Canada. To deal with inter-state commerce is one thing, but to deal with the commodities entering into such commerce, and with the circumstances under which they are produced, is a decidedly different matter. And yet that is just what Washington proposes to do. Let us look at some of the terms of the bill.

The government would establish a labor standards board to administer the act. This board would proceed to make regulations for individual industries.

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A BIG JOB.

WHAT, IF ANYTHING, IS TO HAPPEN TO GOLD?

Leading Nations Anxious to Broaden World Trade Through Currency Stabilization—No Action on Gold Likely That Would Work Against Such Expansion

BY WILLIAM KING

HISTORY is repeating itself and that precious metal for which men have done many strange things is again an exasperating enigma threatening the stability of the business world. Readers will recall many occasions since the Great War—and possibly before it—when gold price changes and movements of gold have profoundly affected business. The situation is such today that new gold is flowing into the United States to swell the already enormous stocks of the precious metal in that country. There have been rumors of changes in the price of gold and drastic alterations of gold policy and business is naturally suspicious.

Many financial experts on both sides of the Atlantic whose views normally command considerable respect have come to the conclusion that the present gold movement cannot continue. They point to the very interesting fact that during the year 1936 the world produced approximately 35,000,000 ounces of gold, as against an output of 19,000,000 ounces in 1929. They state that last year United States' imports of gold approximately equalled world mine production. They observe also that the world supply is being expanded by gold being disgorged from hoards in India, Japan, Russia, and other places.

So more and more gold is coming onto the markets of the world and more and more of it is finding its way into the United States, because the sellers can obtain a better price for it in that country than anywhere else. One must conclude that the situation is very unhealthy and one that nearly all of us must regard with some concern. It has been suggested that the maldistribution of gold might be corrected by reducing the price paid for it but the United States Treasury has declared that it does not contemplate such action. It is believed that efforts are being made to secure a better distribution of gold by other methods and this article proposes to discuss them. It is possible of course that the problem of gold may solve itself but such a possibility is very remote.

Before discussing the proposed methods for dealing with the gold enigma it is perhaps necessary to sketch the background against which gold is so prominent a figure. I refer to the exchange of goods and services at home and abroad and to the numerous activities which are based on these primary functions. To the extent that the price of gold determines the prices of basic commodities, so to that extent does it control the volume of internal trade and international commerce.

To illustrate the point let us go back for a moment

to those dark days from early 1929 to 1933 when the United States had not devalued her currency and commodity prices were steadily declining. That period was one of economic deflation and it had been proved a short time previously—by events in the United Kingdom following the suspension of the gold standard—that deflation could be stopped by monetary management. The experiment which had proved so successful in England was tried in the United States and commodity prices responded to the stimulus of "reflation" and recovery began.

PROGRESSIVELY there was further devaluation of the monetary unit until the price of gold increased to \$35.00 per ounce in United States currency. I believe it is beyond question that the managed currency policy initiated in 1933 was the mainspring of economic recovery in the United States. In the beginning of 1937 such progress had been made that commodity prices were almost at parity with the prices of manufactured goods and services. In other words the farmer had a larger income and his dollar would buy a dollar's worth of manufactured goods, whereas in 1932 commodity prices were proportionately lower than manufactured goods prices.

So in the early part of 1937 the production and exchange of goods and services had reached the highest level in many years, trading on the stock exchanges was excited and prices were leaping forward,

and there was rather too much speculation on the commodity future markets. Business was a little too bullish and some correction seemed to be necessary in the interests of orderly progress. The correction might possibly have come even if there had been no misgivings about the price of gold; in any event futures prices of commodities broke simultaneously with declines in the prices of securities on the stock exchanges and confidence has not yet been re-established. The speculative position has been corrected but it has revealed the enigma of gold.

When rumors were broadcast that the United States Treasury was about to reduce the price of gold traders on the commodity exchanges realized that such a move would increase the gold content of the monetary unit and so the dollar would buy more commodities; in other words the prices of commodities would decline just as they had advanced under a managed currency policy that reduced the gold content of the dollar. So speculators on futures markets dumped their holdings and with confidence shaken prices fell.

The wave of liquidation which swept over most commodity markets in April and the early part of May did not greatly affect the commodity price index in Canada. In January of this year the index number of all commodities stood at 81.3; for the month of February it stood at 82.9 and for March

(Continued on Page 23)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices was confirmed as downward in early April, when the market, as reflected by both the Dow-Jones Railroad and Industrial averages, broke below the support points established on the March 22 setback. This decline has run into strong resistance over the past several weeks, and may now be in process of reversal.

NEARING THE BOTTOM? Refusal of the Railroad list, on the decline of May 13 (see chart) to follow the Industrial list into new low ground was an indication of technical strength. If the market can now move above its rally point of early May, as would be indicated by a close in both the Dow-Jones Rails and Industrials at or above 61.64 and 177.31 respectively, it will have given a second demonstration of strength, and one which would suggest that the main upward trend is being resumed.

Should the present rallying tendencies fail to move above the early May peaks, and should the two averages then drop decisively under the low points established on April 28 by the Rail list and on May 13 by the Industrial list, the recession will have been resumed. The extent of the following decline would have to be measured both by the character of volume developed at the point of downside penetration and the factor of time

(Continued on Page 26)



THOUGH there is less fear today than a month ago that the persistent stock market weakness is the forerunner of a serious business decline, the factors responsible for that weakness (gold's uncertainties, labor aggressiveness, fear of future effects of social security measures on industry's profit-earning ability) continue to overshadow the market and militate against a strong and sustained price advance. Excepting possibly the gold question (discussed elsewhere on this page), these alarms cannot easily or quickly be disposed of, and it would seem that the market may have to wait for the re-establishment of confidence, for some new and internationally confidence-inspiring development, such as, perhaps, conclusion of the proposed United States-United Kingdom trade treaty.

2 2 2

SHOULD this occur, we might well see a sudden and decided renewal of strength in the stock market; should it not, we might see a real business recession develop, though probably not of any great severity or length, as fundamentally the forward pressure on business is still strong—stronger, probably, in the long run than the influences of restraint. The long-continued series of reports of rising business earnings and increasing production and trade volumes has been due, in the main, to one basic fact that still holds good, which is that the demand for goods and services has been tending to out-run the supply. Statistics show that only a beginning has been made so far toward supplying the wants accumulated by society in the depression era, so the long-term trend would seem to be still definitely upward, whatever the early future may bring. Recognition of this will exert its influence as soon as the special fears of today fade, which they are perhaps doing now. And obviously both the stock and commodity markets are much better placed today for a forward movement than before the decline occurred.

2 2 2


THE pessimists have been pointing out that the recent high level of industrial activity has been due, at least in part, to forward buying; i.e. the buying of materials and supplies in the expectation that prices will be higher later on. This kind of buying has diminished somewhat. But we may expect to see a resumption before long, as soon as it is believed that the price decline has spent itself. In any case too much forward buying is unhealthy. What may be more serious for business activity over the next year or so is the possibility that armament orders will decline substantially if European nations, awed by British rearmament and perhaps by a Britain-United States accord, decide to give up thoughts of war for a while. But of course, that would be decidedly constructive from the long-term viewpoint. And the forward pressure is probably strong enough without it.

2 2 2

WE (this column) do not wish for a moment to suggest that what we have called the "special fears of today"—those in respect of gold, labor, social security measures, etc.—are not fraught with serious possibilities for the future of Canadian business and the whole Canadian economy. Should, for instance, there be an international agreement to tax newly-mined gold, in order to restrict production, the blow to Canadian mining would be severe. Higher-cost mines might cease operation, and mining employment, consumption of materials and supplies, and rail traffic would diminish. All Canada would feel the effects. If the C.I.O. is allowed to continue its present activity in Canada we may expect to see an increase in labor unrest throughout the country, more strikes and stoppages of production, with serious financial losses to labor itself, to employers and to investors. The national purchasing power would decline.

2 2 2

THE social security measures now being legislated or planned in the United States, Canada and so many other countries constitute, from the longer-term viewpoint, the most serious worry industry has. Industry does not begrudge the benefits provided by these measures, but it seriously doubts that they can be realized as promised, and that industry and society generally will not suffer, perhaps severely, in the attempt to realize them. It realizes what a great many individuals do not—that the government itself does not create anything and can only give away what it has first taken, through taxation, from the actual producers; that it is impossible to distribute more than is actually produced, and that the first essential step toward providing a sufficiency for everyone is to create and produce more. This can not and will not be done by government but only by those who have the necessary incentive. What incentive can there be if the fruits of labor are taken by taxation? Actually there is not enough wealth now in existence to provide even the bare essentials for everyone, so that there is little meaning in the "share-the-wealth" phrase. Industry would feel happier and more confident if it saw governments giving less thought to wealth sharing and more to easing the task of production.



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SASKATCHEWAN

ACCORDING to recently released census figures, the population of Saskatchewan as at June 1, 1936, was 230,957, compared with 227,738 at the same date in 1931 and 220,738 in 1926. In the past five years Saskatchewan's population increased one per cent, as compared with Manitoba's 1.5 per cent and Alberta's 3.5 per cent. In the last decade, 1926-36, Saskatchewan's population rose 13 per cent, compared with Manitoba's 11.4 per cent and Alberta's 27 per cent.

TRADE WITH URUGUAY

ABUNDANT opportunity for expansion is suggested by the returns of trade between Canada and Uruguay, which recently signed a favored nation agreement. Trade between these two countries fell off sharply during the recent world-wide trade recession, but there has been a steady upward trend in the last few years. Canadian exports to Uruguay are now much below what they were in 1928 and 1929, but Canadian imports from Uruguay are higher than in those years. Canadian exports to Uruguay have been considerably larger than Canadian imports thence, both in the earlier period mentioned and in more recent years.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

HINDE & DAUCH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have had recommended to me the common stock of the Hinde & Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Ltd., as a good current buy. As a regular reader of Gold & Dross I would appreciate very much getting your opinion on this. Just what is the company's business and how has it been doing in recent years? Is it doing well at present and is it likely to keep on doing so? Thanks for your advice.

S. N. M., Calgary, Alta.

Operations of Hinde & Dauch are currently at capacity; the situation is such, as a matter of fact, that the necessity of maintaining full production is interfering somewhat with the company's plant modernization and extension operations. This excellent position, coupled with the steady progress of recent years and the encouraging business for the years ahead, make the common stock attractive. With the current \$1 dividend rate and prices of around 20 for the issue, the yield is approximately 5 per cent.

Hinde & Dauch is Canada's leading producer of fibre shipping boxes, paperboard, and corrugated paper products and along with other manufacturers in these lines, is reaping the benefits from a greatly increased retail trade. Manufacturers of consumer goods are more and more employing suitable packaging methods and the demand created is said to have temporarily exceeded the ability of the package producers to meet it. Demand is likely to continue high; as a matter of fact it should parallel the general economic position of consumers.

Hinde & Dauch of Canada itself has been staging a steady and impressive recovery from the depression years. In 1936 per share on the common rose to \$1.32 as against \$1.15 in 1935; 80 cents in 1934 and 26 cents in 1933. In 1932 there was a per share deficit of 19 cents; in 1931 a deficit of \$1; in 1930, 3 cents per share was earned; in 1929, 64 cents and in 1928, \$1.76. The capital structure of the company is simple, consisting solely of 299,933 shares of no par value capital stock, since on May 1 of this year the company called its entire funded debt, amounting to \$1,122,000 of 5 1/2 per cent bonds. Such action will naturally be reflected in the next balance sheet, since there was no public refunding, the matter being cared for partly from treasury funds, and partly by private refunding.

At the close of last year the company's net working capital was \$1,324,096. Total current assets of \$1,590,704 included cash of \$6,631 and call loans of \$650,000 and total current liabilities were only \$266,648. Profit and loss surplus stood at \$1,568,550 and equity per share on the common stock at \$10.01. Dividends were omitted in the years 1931 to 1933; in 1934 12 1/2 cents was paid; in 1935, 50 cents; in 1936, 62 1/2 cents and the current rate of distribution has been increased to \$1 which should be being covered by a very satisfactory margin. I would not be at all surprised if full 1937 results equalled the company's peak.

WHITE VALLEY MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me an idea of the possibilities of an investment in White Valley Mines near Peterborough, Ont.?

E. R. C., Peterborough, Ont.

White Valley Mines was incorporated in November, 1936, to develop a calcium carbonate prospect in Harvey township, Peterborough County, which it owns outright. It is impossible, however, for me to advise you as to its profit possibilities. I would not consider it as an investment by any means, although the management of the company claim that tests made to date prove beyond any doubt the high quality of the product, when compared with that now imported from Europe for use in Canadian industries. It is estimated that there is an excess of 1,500,000 tons of material in the deposit of Amorphous Calcium Carbonate, on the company's holdings. The financing being carried out is for the purpose of developing this deposit and to install a mill, and its chances of creating a new industry for Canada will be better determined after the property has been developed and brought into production.

CANADA WIRE AND CABLE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have a client who holds 10 shares preferred, five shares "A" stock, five shares "B" stock in Canada Wire and Cable. Would you advise her holding on the expectation that the price will rise and that dividends may be resumed in the future on the "A" and "B" stock?

C. N., Alliston, Ont.

Canada Wire & Cable Company's earnings and earning prospects have improved substantially over the past couple of years. Though there are substantial arrears of dividends on the preferred stock, payments are being made on these and prospects are bright for eventual payment of dividends on the class "A" stock. Evidence of the improvement is the fact that per share earnings were equal in 1936 to \$12.19 on the \$6.50 preferred, \$5.54 on the class "A" and 30 cents on the class "B," as against \$6.75 on the preferred, 25 cents on the class "A" and a deficit of 74 cents per share on class "B" in 1935, which latter year, as a matter of fact, represented a considerable improvement from 1934.

In his report for 1936, issued toward the end of February last, President H. Horsfall said that 1937 prospects indicated a substantial increase in volume of production and sales value, with better buying by the electrical apparatus manufacturers and public utilities and continued large requirements by the mining industry. I understand that this expectation has been borne out by operating results so far this year, and that the company now has a substantial amount of unfilled orders. The company paid \$6 per share on the preferred stock in 1936, and a further \$1.75 per share on March 20, 1937. The directors recently declared an interim payment of \$2 a share on the preferred, payable June 18, after which preferred arrears will amount to \$19.50 a share.

Prospect for early resumption of dividends on the class "A" stock depends, of course, on the course followed in clearing up the preferred dividend arrears. The class "A" is preferred over the "B" to the extent

of \$4 per share per annum, non-cumulative. As already stated, the company earned \$5.54 per class "A" share last year. A point of interest is that the leverage factor in connection with the class "A" and class "B" stocks is powerful. In a period of sharply rising earnings such as the company has been enjoying lately, the proportion of earnings applicable to the two junior stocks increases much faster, proportionately, than net earnings as a whole. Thus, if the present uptrend in the company's earnings is maintained, the "A" and "B" stocks may show better results to holders than the preferred. Another point of interest, in this connection, is that holders of the class "A" may convert each share into two shares of class "B" at any time. Of course it would not be profitable to exercise this privilege now, but it may be eventually.

Besides higher earnings, the company's 1936 report revealed a substantial improvement in its balance sheet position. As of December 31, 1936, current assets were shown at \$2,790,874 and current liabilities at \$286,379, leaving net working capital at \$2,504,496, a gain of \$367,112 over working capital for 1935. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was almost 10 to 1. Cash on hand and in bank amounted to \$777,245, against the comparative figure of \$297,743. Marketable securities at cost, less reserve, amounted to \$114,923, with a market value of \$269,783.

Canada Wire & Cable Company is engaged in the manufacture of copper and steel wires and cables, ranging in size from fine enamel wire to heavy underground and aerial cables. Steel wire ropes and cables, and copper pipe fittings are also produced. The company owns or controls three wire manufacturing plants located at Leaside and Hamilton, Ontario, and Montreal East, Quebec, and maintains branch warehouses in all large Canadian cities from coast to coast.

PEND OREILLE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been told that Pend Oreille with its low capitalization might be a good buy for a hold among base metal stocks. I know very little about the property. Could you advise me regarding this stock and give me information on ore reserves, present earnings and possible future plans of the company and its present financial position?

L. W., Schumacher, Ont.

A lead and zinc property located in the State of Washington is the principal holding of Pend Oreille Mines and Metals Company. The company resumed production early in 1936 after having been idle for two years, and recent activity and strength in the shares is undoubtedly attributable to the increased demand and price for the company's products, along with the proposed expansion of development and mill capacity, all of which have tended to make the outlook more attractive. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares and at last report only slightly more than half were issued.

In the year ended April 30, 1936, with the mill only in production four months, profit, before depreciation and depletion, was \$5,500, showing a net loss of \$12,809 for the year. Nearly \$123,000 was spent on improvements during the year. Ore reserves a year ago were indicated as 1,500,000 tons in the shaft area. An extensive program of development is underway at the property and the capacity of the 400-ton mill is being raised to 1,000 tons daily which is expected to be in operation this summer. Additional power is being provided and the power plant at Meteline Falls should be ready about the same time as the mill enlargement. Pend Oreille controls the Reeves MacDonald Mine, located in the same district, but on the Canadian side south of Trail, B.C., and this property which has large ore reserves, is understood to be resuming operations. The company also controls Meteline Metals Co., and rights for Tainton Zinc refining process in that district.

DARKWATER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been recommended to buy some shares in Darkwater Mines, by a friend whose advice has been good in the past. He has a "tip" but can not tell me much about the mine. Will you be good enough to give me any information you have? Thanks for your recent valuable answer to my inquiry regarding Brazilian Traction. I find your Gold & Dross department very useful and valuable.

F. G. B., Prince Albert, Sask.

Thanks for the kind words. Darkwater Mines Limited is located in the Kenora district, at the south end of Sturgeon Lake and its property comprises 41 claims. A large program of surface work and diamond drilling was carried out, and 28 drill holes, put down to an average depth of 125 feet, indicated over a length of 1,400 feet a reduced average grade of \$11.75 across 62 feet and an unreduced average grade of better than \$21 across six feet. A shaft has been put down to a depth of 425 feet and underground work has shown satisfactory conditions on the first and second levels. On the 375-foot level work is approaching a section which gave good returns in drilling.

The ore has been difficult to sample owing to the presence of visible gold and it has been decided that bulk sampling will be required to secure accurate

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Our Statistical department has prepared a memorandum analyzing the above interesting situations. Copies upon request.

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Dividend Notices

CHARTERED TRUST and EXECUTOR COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1937, payable July 2nd, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1937.

By Order of the Board,

E. W. McFILL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
May 21st, 1937.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 293
EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 36

A regular dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of 1% making 2% in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of June, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of June, 1937.

DATED the 27th day of May, 1937.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 35) of 1 1/2% upon the outstanding Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 15th day of June, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1937.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 36) of 20¢ per share on the No. 100 Value Common Shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared, payable on the 30th day of June, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1937.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. WILSON, Treasurer
Calgary, Alberta
May 25th, 1937.

GOLD & DROSS

data. As a consequence two engineers are now engaged in close channel sampling and extensive bulk sampling, the result of which should give a fairly accurate idea of the average grade along the vein at the three levels. In a recent official statement it was stated there was no apparent reason why the ultimate results should not more or less duplicate the diamond drill and surface sampling results. The company is well financed and the management competent.

POTPOURRI

R. J. H., Winnipeg, Man. The dividend outlook for ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED is brightening and I think the shares have some speculative possibilities. In declaring the second 20¢ quarterly dividend on the common stock for the current year, the company is continuing the policy laid down three months ago of maintaining a regular basis of payment of 80¢ a share for the year 1937. Last year the rate was 60¢ per annum supplemented by a year-end 25¢. Minimum expectation this year, therefore, is within 5¢ a share of the combined quarterly and final disbursements of 1936 and, given a satisfactory second half, there seems to be little reason why a final payment in 1937 should not be in order. During the first few months of the current period the company has established progressive sales and earnings tendencies and the outlook is becoming slowly but steadily better.

P. F. J., Toronto, Ont. With the situation apparently improving at GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES I would be hesitant in disposing of my holdings. Better results have been secured in recent work to the west on the fourth level. The ore body here now shows a length of 260 feet and it is believed that recent drifting has been in high grade ore, the average now being 36 ounces over 4.6 feet for the whole length as compared with an average of 26 ounces over 185 feet. The mill is being increased to 200 tons daily and should be in operation at this rate early in June. This compares with the current rate of 150 tons which gave the property a net profit of approximately \$124,000 last year. Broken ore reserves amounted to 30,000 tons at the end of April as compared with 25,800 tons at the end of 1936. Total reserves at the year end were over 136,000 tons grading about \$9.50 per ton after allowing for 20 per cent. dilution.

S. B. D., Windsor, Ont. I understand that earnings of CATELLI FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED have so far held up well in the current fiscal year. The dividend of 25 cents on the common stock paid May 31 is the second ever paid by the company on the junior issue. The initial dividend of 25 cents was paid in November, 1936, following the plan of recapitalization which wiped out preferred dividend arrears. In the year ended Nov. 30, 1936, net earnings equalled \$1.64 on the 75¢ preferred stock, with a balance of 77¢ on the common.

H. S. W., Vancouver, B. C. Your letter to JACOLA MINES has been forwarded. You have no cause to worry in connection with the transfer of your GREENE STABELL shares as the people behind the company are thoroughly reliable. You are entitled to one share of the new company for each three shares you hold of Greene Stabell. In connection with the property a big program of development is underway and the No. 2 shaft is being deepened from 500 to below 1,000 feet.

C. F. W., L'Annonciation, Que. I am very sorry to disappoint you, but your shares are worthless. The COLONIAL ESTATES AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD., was dissolved by being struck off the register at Somerset House, London, England, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1900. There would be no point in sending the certificate to the broker.

T. A., Perth, Ont. HOLBROOK RED LAKE MINES property is located at Rainbow Lake, in the Patricia district, and adjoins Sol D'Or Gold Mines. Late last year it was reported that a diamond drilling campaign was planned but I have not heard yet that this has been commenced. About \$15,000 has been spent in surface exploration and the main vein is reported to have been traced for a distance of 500 feet, with widths of from five to 20 feet. Some 14 well defined veins have been uncovered all of which are said to carry gold values. Nine claims were acquired last year but exploration work to date has been on the six claims originally held.

D. N. M., Toronto, Ont. Shares of BURLINGTON STEEL CO., LTD., look like quite a fair speculation for holding, in my opinion. J. B. Carswell, president, stated the other day that the shares are to be placed on a regular quarterly dividend basis at the rate of 40 cents per year. The recent declaration of a 20-cent dividend, payable July 2 to shareholders of record June 15, covered the first

half of the year. I hear that Burlington Steel, in common with other Canadian steel companies, is doing considerably better this year than was the case in the first part of 1936. Volume is higher and there have been several increases in prices. Continued improvement may be expected into the summer months when demand from the construction industries is highest. In 1936, Burlington Steel earned \$55,892, equal to 39¢ per share on the present capitalization of 140,000 shares. Since substantial improvement for 1937 is indicated by operations to date there would seem to be some probability that a bonus might be declared at the end of the year.

R. H. A., Kenogami, Que. DWYER ELBOW LAKE MINING SYNDICATE received 600,000 pooled shares for property it sold to Century Mining Corporation. Late last year the syndicate was carrying out development work for the Century Corporation under contract on the Big Four property in Manitoba and negotiating on its own for other properties to develop. In addition to the Big Four property which it owns, the Century Corporation is exploring under option the West Shore property in the Flin Flon area of Manitoba and also has a property in Cadillac township, Quebec. A mining plant has been installed at the West Shore property and is now in operation. A shaft here has reached a depth of 45 feet. A force of 50 men are engaged in shaft sinking, erection of buildings and other phases of operation.

F. B., Toronto, N. S. My records show that the Delaware charter of the WEBSTER DEMOUNTABLE RIM AND WHEEL COMPANY was repealed in 1922 on account of non-payment of taxes. The shares have no value.

L. R. H., Toronto, Ont. McCARTHY-WEBB-GODFREY MINES is located in the Goudreau-Lachapelle area, Algoma district, Ontario, and the property was disposed of to ALGOMA SUMMIT GOLD MINES, on an exchange basis of one new share for two and two-fifths McCarthy-Webb shares. A 500-ton mill has been installed on the property and is now treating 350 tons daily. It is officially stated that ore available from present development is sufficient to keep the mill supplied for two years at full capacity. Costs are not expected to exceed \$1.50 per ton and in view of the values encountered in mass mining, the management does not anticipate any difficulty in averaging \$5 per ton.

S. A. H., Saint John, N. B. DRYDEN PAPER shares are worth holding, I think, in view of the decided upward trend of earnings. The company's net profit for the first six months of its fiscal year, to March 31, 1937, amounted to \$68,995 as compared with \$11,787 in the same period of last year. These earnings are after bond interest, but before depreciation. The company earned 15 cents a share in the six-month period, as compared with 45 cents a share in the full 12 months of the previous fiscal period. The earnings, therefore, are at the rate of 90 cents a share for the year, which is the best result since 1929 when \$1.01 a share was reported after depreciation. Dryden's financial position is sound, net working capital as at September 30, 1936, standing at \$518,453, current assets of \$579,291 comparing with current liabilities of \$69,748. There is little likelihood of a dividend on the common stock for the reason that no depreciation allowance has been made in the last six years, this item generally standing at approximately \$100,000 per annum. With the business outlook for Western Canada promising, the prospects for Dryden are brighter today than at any time since the start of the depression.

G. J. S., Toronto, Ont. PORCUPINE TRIUMPH GOLD MINES secured interesting gold values in diamond drilling and a shaft is now being put down to a depth of 200 feet to develop this section. It was reported in April that the shaft had continued on the vein along a 70-degree dip to a depth of 75 feet. While it remains for underground work to determine the possibilities of the property, it is officially stated that diamond drilling has indicated the vein shearing for a length of 600 feet. The width of the vein varies from five to twenty feet, and there is still about 1,000 feet of the mineralized zone to be explored.

O. B. S., Peterborough, Ont. CONTINENTAL STEEL is doing well. According to my information, it is operating at capacity in all plants, is shipping all the wire and steel products it can make, and has considerable orders ahead. First quarter profits were equal to \$1.17 a common share, and the earnings outlook for the rest of the year is regarded as favorable. I would advise holding your shares.

T. G., London, Ont. I would not call HUDSON PATRIOT GOLD MINES shares a reasonable speculation at the present time. Active operations were suspended some time ago pending the raising of additional finances, but I have not heard of any success toward this end. Operation of the mill was curtailed a few months after commencement as the ore shoot was short and the grade of ore under anticipations. I understand efforts to extend the vein were unsuccessful and further the company is in debt.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO GOLD?

(Continued from Page 21)

it advanced to 85.5. The index actually advanced during the early part of April but by the second week in May it had declined to 85.2.

The reader must bear in mind the fact that this index is based on spot prices and the liquidation of April and May did not affect those to any great extent. It was a liquidation of speculative commitments on the futures markets and it caused drastic reductions in the futures prices of wheat, cotton, rubber, copper, hides, silk, cocoa, coffee, sugar, etc.

It is true that speculation on the futures markets had run wild and was due for curtailment but the recession went further than it would have done if there had not been rumors of a reduction in the price of gold.

THE result of the decline is that no early resumption of broad scale forward buying of industrial and agricultural materials is anticipated by consumers of these products. Late last year stocks had been built up to considerable proportions in nearly all lines and although there was a temporary reaction in prices in January it was not until the runaway movement in late March and April that the feeling became general that the price advance had been overdone. The National Association of Purchasing Agents in the United States has recently pointed out that no important commitments are being made and emphasizes that inventories will be steadily scaled down in the next ninety days.

One good thing about the price decline is that the speculative position in relation to futures prices of commodities has been corrected. But persistent rumors of monetary difficulties and a reduction in the price of gold have weakened the general position and there is very little of that confidence which is vitally essential to expanding business. The views of the Purchasing Agents Association suggesting that demand for finished goods is expected to decline during coming months and stating that raw material purchases will be drastically curtailed means a slight business recession during the summer months.

The trend of business may again be upward in the autumn but much will depend on monetary action during the intervening period.

All the rumors that have been heard in recent weeks about a reduction in the price of gold or other action designed to curtail imports of gold into the United States have some foundation in fact. Some English financial experts contend that the American dollar is undervalued and this presumes a lower price for gold. Secondly imports of gold into the United States continue at record high levels and that country cannot continue to absorb it indefinitely. Thirdly mal-distribution of gold threatens stability of the international currency stabilization agreement which has proven so beneficial in facilitating trade between nations.

Replying to enquiries asking if a reduction in the price of gold was contemplated responsible Government officials stated that the monetary policy of the United States is unchanged. But business has not been completely reassured by that statement. There is the feeling that the Roosevelt administration is anxiously searching for a solution of the gold problem and there is a belief that sooner or later some action will be taken. Business is facing the facts and it realizes that the present state of affairs cannot continue.

The accusation has been made against the United States that her general trade policy is responsible for the large influx of gold. Some time ago the statement would have been true but today it is not true. For the first quarter of 1937 the United States had an adverse balance on merchandise account of around \$114,000,000 and as far as security investments are concerned is in a debtor position. Also Americans continue to pay out large sums in the form of tourist expenditures and immigrant remittances. Normally the country's balance of international payments could very easily be balanced without importing any gold at all.

Large quantities of gold are entering the United States because foreign capital, which is not needed at this

stage of the country's development, continues to be imported into the country. The need for curtailment of importation of this capital is extremely urgent and obviously the problem that has arisen is causing grave concern to officers of the Treasury. Competent authorities in both the United Kingdom and the United States agree that some action must be taken or the situation will get out of hand and have grave repercussions.

SEVERAL methods are suggested for reducing the flow of world gold into the United States. A reduction in the price of gold would curtail imports of the metal but it is questionable if such action is desirable, for it would be deflationary in its effects and it would magnify the enormous government debt of the United States. Such action might also disturb the international currency stabilization agreement through the rise of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets. Cutting the price of gold would be a decisive act and widespread in its effects and it is doubtful if this step will be taken until all other methods have been tried.

The first alternative to direct action by the United States is an international agreement, in conjunction with the currency stabilization agreement, calling for collective action to reduce the price of gold. This method would leave existing currency relationships unchanged and it would not interfere with the exchange of goods and services. But it would tend to discourage the output of gold and would be strongly resisted by countries with important gold mining industries. Another fault of this scheme is that it might not prevent mal-distribution of gold.

The second solution advocated in some quarters is based on the belief that there is a definite surplus of gold. It is held that there is no visible need for all the new gold that is being mined and that nations could get along very well with smaller quantities of the precious metal. The method suggested would discourage (Continued on Page 25)

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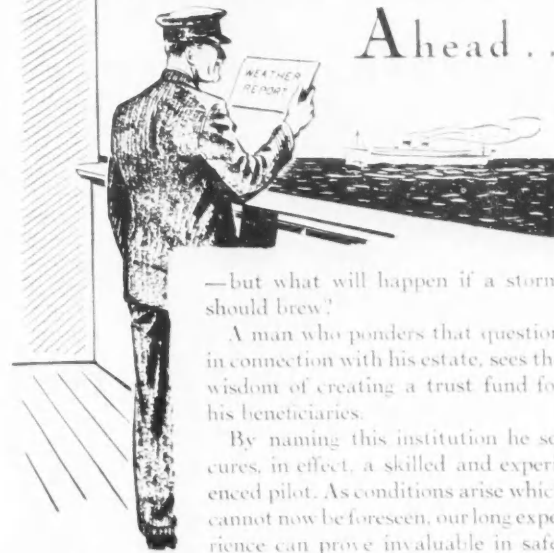
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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would very much appreciate some information and advice in connection with the Universal Life Assurance and Annuity Company.

This company was originally a Manitoba company until 1934 or 1935, when I understand interests from Kitchener, Ont., took it over. I am one of a group insured in this company during the years 1900 to 1904, I believe. The insurance sold this group (which was to have matured in 20 years) was later found to be faulty in construction, and the Manitoba Government placed it in a special fund under trust, to expire in 1942, at which time all earnings and principal was to be divided among the living annuitants.

Until the time the group from Kitchener took over the company, we received in the neighborhood of \$9.00 to \$11.00 per year dividends. The last two years have been considerably less—this year \$3.15.

Now, we are offered a stock proposition in lieu of the annuity agreement.

As I see it, without complete information at hand, the annuitants alive in 1942 could expect a value of around \$200.00. This value, of course, might be tied up in properties, I presume, and would not be in cash.

I am enclosing for your perusal the form sent me—request for transfer of 3 shares of the capital stock of the Universal Life, which appears to value my interest in the old trust fund at \$165.00.

I would appreciate your advice as to whether in your opinion I would be better to retain my interests as at present or consider this stock suggestion, and any report on the company as it now is. I cannot understand either. If this is a trust fund, just how this arrangement can be effected. I have the feeling that the new company are selling a stock proposition which isn't so hot.

G. L. W., Moncton, N.B.

I would advise you to hold your annuity contract with the Universal Life Assurance and Annuity Company of Winnipeg and not exchange it for shares in the company on the basis of the offer made you.

Holders of the annuities of the period mentioned are well protected by the trust fund which the Manitoba Act requires the company to maintain for their benefit. According to this Act, which was passed in 1928, the trust fund thereby established for the beneficiaries of contracts issued in the years 1903 to 1908 inclusive must be divided equally on December 31, 1942, among the beneficiaries of the contracts then in force. It is reported that proofs of claim must be filed before June 30, 1943, at the head office of the company; that each share shall be due on July 31, 1943, and shall be paid within one month thereafter.

What you would receive if you exchanged your annuity contract for three shares of the capital stock of the company, according to the offer made you, would be three shares of the par value of \$100 each, paid up to the extent of \$25 per share, leaving you liable to a further call of \$75 per share, or \$225 in all.

According to the share subscription form you send me, the shares are being offered at \$139 a share, that is, at a premium of \$39 a share, with a first payment of \$55 on account of each share, \$25 being on capital account and \$30 being premium on capital.

When, as and if dividends are paid on the stock, they will be paid on the \$25 and not on the \$35 a share which the stock cost in the first place, and the rate which would have to be paid on the \$25 in order to yield a satisfactory return on the \$35 is something which could not reasonably be expected for many years to come.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would appreciate it very much if you would advise me regarding the American Home Fire Assurance Company, Head Office 111 William

St., New York, who are, I believe, represented in Canada by the Central Fire Office, Inc., at Montreal. Particularly I would like to know the ratio of assets to liabilities and whether the company is safe to insure with. Any other information you would care to include would be appreciated.

— M. K. M., Halifax, N.S.

American Home Fire Assurance Company, with head office at New York and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1928, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1929.

It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$226,845 in United States of America Bonds for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

Its total assets in Canada at the beginning of 1936, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were \$276,553.60, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$178,050.72, showing a surplus here of \$98,502.88.

Its total admitted assets at that date were \$3,297,959.50, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$892,223.63, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$2,405,735.87. As the paid up capital amounted to \$1,000,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$1,405,735.87 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities.

Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, \$2,405,735.87, with the amount of the unearned premium liability, \$649,634.99, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

What would you advise for a person who at the age of forty years would like to buy an annuity? Would you suggest buying a Government annuity or one from an insurance company? Would you kindly give me some information regarding Government annuities?

The aim in purchasing such would be to receive a certain monthly sum at the age of sixty years, with the privilege, if possible, of withdrawing the amount paid in under stress of necessity at any given date after a certain number of years. For example, if after ten years of paying in certain sums, circumstances demanded the withdrawal of a certain amount, is it possible to purchase an annuity granting such a privilege?

Is it possible for an older person to pay a large initial deposit (\$1,000 or \$1,500) in order to cover the earlier years in which yearly sums should have been paid? What yearly sum would have to be paid to earn a monthly sum of \$40 or \$50 at the age of 60 years or 65 years?

Any details you can supply regarding the best form of annuity under these circumstances would be gratefully appreciated.

W. A. C., Toronto, Ont.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

At age 40, the annual payment required for a Government annuity at age 60 of \$600 per annum, payable in quarterly installments of \$150 each, would be about \$233.58. In case of death before the commencement of the annuity at age 60, the amount paid in would be returned to your heirs with 40 per cent. compound interest.

Under a Government annuity contract, however, there is no privilege of withdrawal of any part of the money paid in at any time. If the purchaser of the annuity cannot keep up his payments, he does not lose what he has paid in, but his annuity is reduced by a proportionate amount. But once the money is paid in, the only return is by way of the annuity.

An annuity contract may be purchased from a life insurance company, with cash value and loan privileges, under which money up to the cash value stated in the contract may be withdrawn after a certain number of years should the necessity arise. The cost would be about the same as that of the Government annuity of the type referred to above.

A purchaser of an annuity may deposit with the company any amount up to the sum required to complete the payments on his contract, and interest is allowed on the balance standing to the credit of the account, after deducting each year the amount of the yearly payment called for by the contract.

Care should be exercised to make sure that you obtain a contract which meets your requirements. It is advisable to purchase such a contract through a competent and reliable insurance representative.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO GOLD?

(Continued from Page 23)

the production of gold by imposing, through international agreement, a tax on newly-mined gold in the chief producing countries. The advantage of this method is that the price of gold would remain unchanged while it would curtail production of higher cost mines. It is obvious that the gold-producing countries including Canada would oppose such proposals.

A final argument advocates limitation of gold imports or an embargo by the chief importing nations which at present are the United States and the United Kingdom. This proposal is not favourably regarded as it might introduce new uncertainty into the international exchange situation and as one authority says "lead to the abandonment of gold as the common monetary metal". On the other hand it is said that fear of the abandonment of gold as the common monetary metal might make the gold mining industries of the world more favorably disposed to a tax which would limit production.

PERHAPS a word of reassurance is necessary after the above summary of current opinion on the vexed question of gold. There is in existence an international currency stabilization agreement to which all

nations with the exception of two or three have subscribed. Stability of the agreement has been threatened more than once in the past few months but threats have strengthened rather than weakened it. I have expressed the view before in these columns that the agreement is a vital force for the expansion of international trade and I would emphasize it again on this occasion.

Since that is the case would any of the powerful nations which are parties to the agreement do anything that would gravely impair its usefulness? There is only one answer to that question and it is that breakdown of the international currency stabilization agreement would be a disaster. Breakdown would mean fluctuating currencies in terms of each other, the erection of new tariff barriers, the reimposition of quotas, and general dislocation of international trade. Today the United States is seeking a new trade treaty with the United Kingdom and other countries and efforts are being made to break down the barriers of economic nationalism. All this relates to the broader aspect of the gold enigma which will have a profound influence on deliberations of the question.

So the first consideration of leading world nations today is a broadening

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of international trade through the currency stabilization agreement. If this assumption is correct and there is every reason to believe that it is, then no action will be taken on the vexed question of gold without the consent of all the powerful nations supporting the agreement. There may be collective action to reduce the price of gold, or there may be an attempt to restrict the output of gold, about which we shall hear more in the future, but the object in each and every case would be to prevent redistribution of gold and further expansion of international trade.

This view is the sensible one and I hope is free from prejudice. We know that economic nationalism did not solve the world-wide depression and we realize that larger international trade is vital to world progress and security. The fact that the United States, the United Kingdom, and France and other less powerful nations are straining every nerve to deepen the channels of commerce is the best guarantee of future business expansion along sound lines. This guarantee means that Canada will benefit from a broadening of international trade and need not be greatly injured by solution of the gold enigma.

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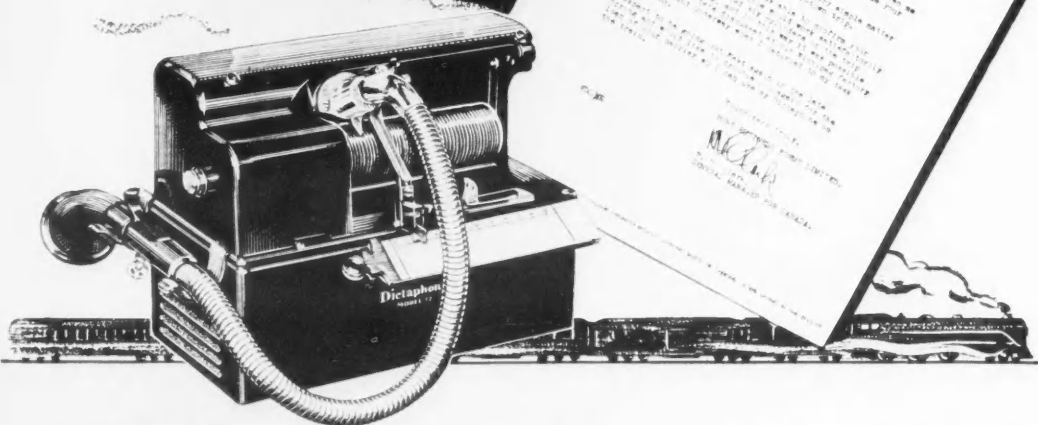
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CONNERY BILL IMPRACTICABLE

Why Latest Attempt in U.S. to Fix Wages and Hours is Bound to Fail—Bill Probably Unconstitutional

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THE real difficulty in the Connery bill arises from its proposal to regulate wages all over the United States in all occupations that produce goods for more than a local market. There is no great difficulty in forbidding child labor. There is no inherent difficulty in fixing the maximum number of hours that men may work. But fixing the wages they must be paid is a wholly different matter, and in the long experience of labor legislation in the United States and abroad the distinction between limiting hours and regulating working conditions on the one hand, the fixing of wages on the other, has always been recognized by experienced reformers and labor leaders.

This distinction is brushed aside in the Connery bill, and that is the real reason why the bill provides for such an immense and undefined, and therefore in all probability such an unconstitutional, delegation of power to a board of five men. For it is one thing to say by law that no one under sixteen shall be employed for wages, that no one under eighteen shall be employed for wages in trades that are bad for the health of young people, that no adult shall be employed more than 8 hours in one day, or in one week, or in one year. But to attempt to say by law how much workers shall be paid is inordinately difficult.

It is so difficult that the authors of the Connery bill throw up their hands helplessly to invite the new board to do what they themselves do not know how to do.

The technical difficulty about fixing minimum wages for all industries is that where competition exists, the only way to fix minimum wages is to fix all wages. It is quite possible to fix a minimum wage for occupations that are rooted in some particular locality, for employees in hotels and restaurants and laundries. The employers cannot move to some other place and they must either absorb the cost or pass it on to the consuming public. But for occupations that serve a national market, which is what we mean by interstate commerce, the decision as to where the goods shall be manufactured is determined by the total costs of production. If the minimum wage is raised, the higher wages must tend to fall unless they, too, are fixed by law.

THAT this is no theoretical point but one fully appreciated by organized labor is to be seen in the war being waged by the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. The driving force of the C. I. O. is in its effort to improve the wages of the unskilled. The reason the A. F. of L. resists the C. I. O. is that it represents the skilled workers who are having to pay some considerable part of the costs of the C. I. O.'s achievement.

For only the very naive think that wages as a whole can be raised substantially by making the employers foot the bill. Taking the employers as a whole and over a period of years, their net profits are very small. There are some economists who think that total profits are in the neighborhood of zero. So while the workers in a successful business can get some of the profits of that business, a general improvement in all wages can result only from more efficient production. When by action of the C. I. O. or by law the wages of the unskilled are raised, what really takes place is not a redistribution of income as between labor and capital, but a redistribution of the wages paid to different classes of labor.

Therefore, any one who starts to fix minimum wages in interstate commerce must end by fixing all wages. This is just exactly what Section 5 of the Connery bill makes ready to do. Under this provision of the bill "whenever the board shall have reason to believe" that "the facilities

for collective bargaining" are so inadequate or ineffective that "a minimum fair wage" is not being paid, it may fix wages in that industry up to \$1,200 a year, or up to 80 cents an hour, plus overtime. Is there any real doubt that this is the power to fix all the wages in the industry? For if this board can say that unskilled labor must earn at least 80 cents an hour, plus overtime, it is in practice fixing the wages that can be paid for skilled labor as well.

NOW, it may be said that there is nothing wrong with that; let the board fix all the wages at the desirable rate. A board could do that. But its rates would be meaningless. They would look well in terms of present dollars, but the better they looked in terms of present dollars the worse they would be in terms of purchasing power. For it is impossible to raise total real wages by fiat. Only nominal wages can be raised. What the law gives by fiat, the high cost of living takes back when the wages are spent.

In my view, the whole project of Federal minimum wage laws is misconceived and can never cure the evil of low wages. The Administration

has another approach to this same problem which is infinitely more promising. I refer particularly to its projects for soil conservation and for the retirement of marginal lands, to its long-range public works programs, including the experiment of T.V.A. If properly carried out, these reforms will raise the real wages of the people by making their labor on the land more productive, by making capital and power cheaper. To this program should be added substantial projects for industrial education.

For low wages are not due to chisellers or to the lack of minimum wage laws. They are due to inefficient labor working with inefficient capital under inefficient management. Wages are good in the automobile industry because it is a very efficient industry. They are wretchedly low on the eroded hillsides of China and in parts of the South because in these places neither man nor the tools with which he works can produce a decent living.

The regulations of a board will not cure that. Only the education of the worker and the provision of more adequate tools which he has learned how to use can really raise his standard of life.

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED will pay a bonus of 1 per cent, together with the regular four-weekly dividend of 1 per cent, on June 17. This will bring the aggregate disbursements to \$2,214,000 so far this year, or a total of \$85,044,400 since the initial dividend in 1912.

Hollinger having paid \$85,000,000 in dividends during the first quarter century is closing that period with the mine in a very strong physical condition and with other properties under development to augment resources.

Hollinger is realizing net profits at a rate of very close to \$6,000,000 a year at present, or more than 60 per cent

above the average rate established in the past quarter century.

Pickle Crow has developed an aggregate of nearly one quarter of a mile in length of ore at the new lower levels, with the gold content of the ore at these lower levels as so far developed running over \$30 in gold per ton. With the mill now operating at over 300 tons per day, an output of \$275,000 a month is indicated. With the plant designed for 100 tons, and being gradually turned up toward designed capacity, a production of \$4,000,000 a year appears to lie in sight.

Pickle Crow at \$4,000,000 a year would be producing 111,000 ounces of gold annually. It is costing between \$11 and \$12 an ounce to produce the gold, thereby leaving a net profit of over \$23 an ounce. This would suggest a profit of over \$2,600,000 a year. (Continued on Next Page)

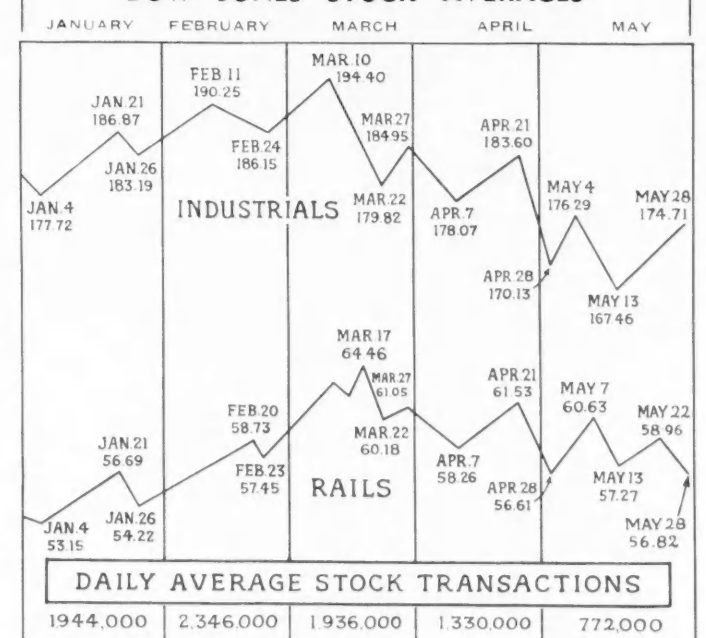
BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from page 21)

Awaiting the one development or the other, as outlined in the preceding paragraphs, the market remains in neutral territory as concerns any indication of its future price course. It might be pointed out, however, that the longer the sideways movement now being witnessed continues, the more pronounced should be the upward or downward movement, once one or the other is signalled.

MARKET POSITION. Investors should have about 50% of their funds in Industrial Bonds or Debentures—preferably of a type with stock conversion or stock purchase privileges—15% to 25% in Industrial Common Stocks of unquestioned rising earnings, and about 25% to 35% in cash. Speculators, who buy and sell on margin, 100% in cash. When the averages once more are in gear and the usual upward zigzag market pattern appears, we shall indicate the point at which further purchases might safely be made.

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Algonia Steel Corp. 2 1/2 Pfd.		82.00	84.00
Andian Nat. Corp. (Div. 1.00)		49.00	50.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper Co.		17.00	20.00
Brands Hatch-Henderson Co.		4.25	4.50
Burns & Co. Ltd. "A"		12.00	14.00
Canada & Dom. Sugar		69.50	70.50
Can. Airways		7.00	8.00
Can. Industries 7 1/2 Pfd.		158.00	160.00
Chas. A. W. 8.00 Pfd. bonds		26.00	28.50
Crescent Creameries 7 1/2 Pfd.		32.00	33.00
Dom. Found. & Steel 8 1/2 Pfd.		97.00	99.00
Dominion Woodens Common		65	1.00
Dunlop Tire 7 1/2 Pfd.		82.00	86.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit		7.00	8.00
Greening Wire 7 1/2 Pfd.		105.00	106.00
Hayes Steel Prod. Co.		12.00	13.00
Lake St. John Com.		20.00	22.00
McMinn's Ltd. Com.		4.00	5.50
Mercury Mills Com.		2.50	4.00
Morrison Brass 7 1/2 Pfd.		13.25	16.50
Perfection Pate. 8 1/2 Pfd.		22.00	25.00
Robinson Casol. Com.		10.25	11.00
Seal & Son (Canada) Ltd.		14.00	15.50
Silverwoods Dairies Pfd.		4.20	
United Steel "A" 6 1/2 Pfd.		19.25	21.00

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Commercial Finance Canada		55.00	57.00
London & Western Trust		55.00	57.00
Sterling Trust		11.00	
Traders Fin. "B" 7 1/2 Pfd.		96.00	99.00
Trusts & Guarantee		31.50	32.50
INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES		Bid	Asked
Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd.		10.10	
Can. Investment Fund		4.50	4.85
Can. Investors Corp.		4.50	5.00
Can. Inv. Trust		4.50	5.00
Investment Foundation Units		61.00	64.00
Securities Hold. Corp. 5 1/2 Pfd.		22.00	
Units		21.00	25.00
POWER ISSUES		Bid	Asked
Albion Power & Paper		75.00	83.00
Can. Power 6 1/2 Pfd.		91.00	
Can. West. Nat. Gas L.H. & P.		90.00	92.00
Great Lakes Power 7 1/2 Pfd.		97.00	100.00
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PROBLEMS OF THE CONFERENCE

Scope for Expansion in International Trade Now Greater Than That for Further Increases in Imperial Sphere

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE Imperial Conference now in progress in London is encountering some special problems; problems different from those which occupied it in 1932, when the cloud of depression had scarcely begun to lift, and the pre-occupation of the delegates was with means whereby to dispel it.

In all the questions affecting the Empire—in questions of constitutional procedure, of independent and interdependent defence, and of trade policy—profound changes have taken place. For in the five years which have elapsed since 1932 politics have taken on a martial guise in many countries of Europe; trade has made rapid progress and in certain departments threatens to pass from prosperity to boom; while the problem of Imperial defence has been greatly complicated by the apparently insatiable designs of certain nations upon Imperial means of communication.

There is another matter, which has implications in both the economic and political fields, and the Conference comes opportunely upon its hour to

discuss it. This is the problem of gold. The British Empire has cause to view with particular distaste the prospect of reduction in the price of the metal. South Africa produces gold in great quantities; Canada, Australia, New Zealand and West Africa do so less profitably, but sufficiently, nevertheless, for the price of the metal to be a matter of vital concern to them. All these areas have a prosperity largely based upon gold. What, then, should be the attitude of the mother country towards such schemes as those promoted by the South African delegates for the re-establishment of the metal as a standard for British currencies?

There will undoubtedly be considerable pressure for a return to the gold standard within the Empire. With the best will in the world, however, Great Britain can scarcely ignore the claims of her European neighbors, and of the United States, in this connection. Nor, possibly, will her experts agree that there is any need for a return to the gold standard in order to make quite sure that the metal will be kept at its present level. In Great Britain there is no glut of gold; there is merely adequacy. In many other countries of the world there is a glut, but in others, too, there is a shortage; and the gold problem must be viewed from a world-wide aspect. It may therefore be assumed that gold will not at this Conference be reinstated as the standard of currencies.

IT IS INTERESTING to observe that this problem has very close associations with that of free trade or protection. Obviously the prospect of a glut of gold—and the prospect is now apparent, in view of the steadily increasing rate of production of the metal—would lose its terror if demand for the metal increased correspondingly. But there would be no corresponding increase in demand unless there were an acceleration of the rate of recovery in international trade. The delegates will have to get down to this problem of freer trade.

It is time, in fact, for the policy of Great Britain *vis-à-vis* her Dominions and Colonies to be brought more into line with her attitude towards foreign countries. The Ottawa agreements have more than served their purpose. They have created an expansion in British exports to British countries of more than twice the extent of that in British exports to foreign countries. It is time for a rectification of this position, for the scope for further increase in intra-Imperial trade is obviously less than that which exists for expansion in the international sphere.

And this involves questions of defence and politics. Great Britain has now the opportunity of emerging once again as the great political leader of the world. She can at one stroke do

this, and achieve once more her leadership in matters of economic principle. A stand for free trade would do something to solve the difficulties of Imperial defence, for these are bound up with the economically aggressive policies of the Fascist countries. A new precision should be introduced into the understanding by the Dominions of their obligations in respect of such vital spheres of communication as Egypt and the Near East. The degree of the Dominions' participation will depend upon the degree to which they are economically implicated in the maintenance of the integrity of these areas.

It is, meanwhile, encouraging to reflect that in its deliberations the Conference is directed by the common conception of kingship to which all the delegates adhere firmly and sincerely.

MINES

(Continued from Page 26)

a rate of over 85 cents per share annually.

J. E. Hammell, president of Pickle Crow, declares it will be the policy of the company to disburse profits as quickly as they are realized at such time as a reasonable treasury surplus has been established.

Kirkland Lake Gold is realizing greater profits than at any previous time, and the patience of shareholders appears likely to be rewarded with more liberal dividends in the future.

International Nickel Mines is now handling ore at a rate of 5,000,000 tons annually, and is securing record output of nickel, copper, and metals of the platinum group.

Sudbury Offsets, a company with an encouraging amount of nickel in evidence in the Sudbury district is considering a campaign of exploration.

Sherritt Gordon in Northern Manitoba, is about to swing into production at full capacity. Hydro-electric power for full operations is being made available this month through completion of additional power facilities by Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company.

Waite Amulet is another big operation about ready to go into production of copper and zinc in Quebec.

Skylines Express is developing business on a big scale in transportation by air between Winnipeg and Red Lake, Pickle Lake and Little Long Lac. Skyflights has also commenced carrying passengers from Toronto to Sudbury, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, and Little Long Lac. This completes air service throughout the mining fields between Toronto and Winnipeg.

Sand River is estimated to have 32,500 tons of ore indicated, carrying \$20.41 per ton. The ore occurs in narrow veins, and an allowance of 20 per cent. for dilution is made in arriving at this estimate of values. A mill of 75 tons daily has been recommended.

Government officials from South Africa who are now in London are reported in Canadian mining circles to have expressed a dislike for London and Washington's management of currencies.

Gold producers the world over believe the industry is of sufficient importance to demand some early action on the part of British, American, and French governments to give leadership to some plan which would assure stability of the price of gold for the next quarter century at least, and permit the price of commodities to find their natural level in relation to a fixed gold standard.

Business men in general appear to be quite unanimous in their views that a proper foundation for development of business can only be established at such time as governments consolidate and assure the basis on which the monetary units of the leading nations rest.

Because of uneasy conditions on the stock markets of the world, and more particularly on the New York and Toronto exchanges, it has become more difficult to finance new mining enterprises on this continent. As a result, opportunities to invest funds in promising new mines on a remarkably attractive basis has been presented.

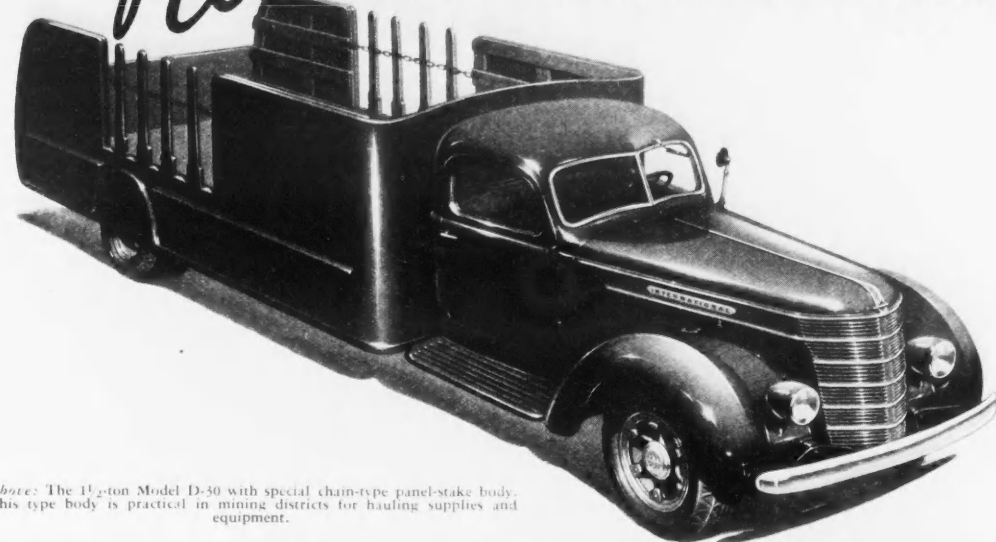
Granada Gold has encountered high values on the main vein at the 425 ft. level. The vein is 10 ft. in width.

Paymaster Consolidated is operating at 450 tons daily on ore of moderate grade. The net profit, before allowing for write-offs and depreciation is close to \$2 per ton. The company is capitalized at 9,000,000 shares.

Dome Mines has an indicated ore reserve of between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 which is the highest record in the history of the company. The indicated reserve is between four and five years ahead of current rate of output. The mine has produced an aggregate of \$78,000,000 since first discovered in 1909.

Dome Mines is capitalized at just 1,000,000 shares and is realizing net profits of more than \$4,000,000 a year after all write-offs.

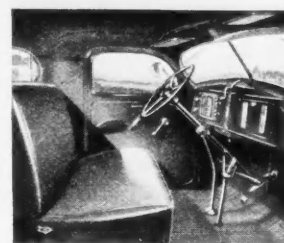
THE *New* INTERNATIONALS



Above: The 1½-ton Model D-30 with special chain-type panel-stake body. This type body is practical in mining districts for hauling supplies and equipment.

Style has the spotlight these days in the new International Trucks. Streamlined style may be *everything* the public sees when your trucks are on the road, but in your own mind the many improvements built into these trucks are even more important. Improvements designed into them from the drawing board up, from the laboratory out. Qualities that will show on the job during the truck's long life, and be even more evident on the books of your business.

You can accept these beautiful trucks—a *completely new* line, ranging in size from Half-Ton to powerful Six-Wheelers—either on faith, based on International's 30-year success with trucks, or on a careful study of their modern engineering. Or on *both*. Examine these trucks at any International branch or dealer showroom.



Interior of the roomy, well-appointed de luxe cabs in the new International. Full-size door windows, sloping V-type windshield, and large rear window assure clear vision for safe driving. Deeply upholstered, adjustable seat and back cushions add to driver comfort.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Ontario
Truck Factory Located at Chatham, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

A Valuable Unlimited Participating Feature

After equal dividends have been paid on the Preferred and Common shares of International Bronze Powders, Limited, in any one year, both classes of stock participate in any further distribution of dividends in that year.

Dividends on the Preferred Stock at the rate of 6% have been paid regularly each year since the stock was issued. In addition, the Company has recently declared an initial participating dividend of 25 cents per share on both Preferred and Common.

We recommend as an attractive investment

INTERNATIONAL BRONZE POWDERS LIMITED

6% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock
(Non-callable)

Price: On application

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED

355 St. James Street West, Montreal, P.Q.

Branches in the principal cities of Canada

CONTRIBUTING TO CANADIAN PROSPERITY

The following figures of expenditure for 1936 indicate the extent to which The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company contributed to the prosperity of Canadian industry:—

Wages and Salaries paid	\$8,951,724
Freight paid to Canadian Railways	\$4,911,421
Supplies purchased from Canadian sources	\$4,272,097
Municipal, Provincial and Dominion Taxes	\$2,153,670

THE
CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING
COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office, Montreal, Que.

General Office, Trail, B.C.

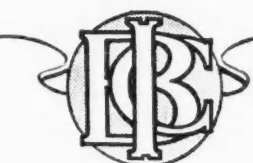
Not for Everyone

The Bellevue has an air of quiet dignity, a certain special charm, which is not likely to appeal to all tastes. But those who would go far to find a hotel with the graciousness of a private home and the service of a distinguished club, need look no further than the Bellevue. If you are such a person, we most cordially invite your patronage in the full confidence that you will thoroughly enjoy your stay.

Spacious and tastefully furnished rooms with private bath from \$3 Single, \$4.50 Double.

GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD
Managing Director

HOTEL
BELLEVUE
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE
BOSTON
Same Management as the famous Parker House



Canadians Who Plan to Travel

Guard your travel funds—Adopt the modern way of carrying money when traveling—and the safe way.

TRAVELER'S CHEQUES

Issued in Dollars—denominations of \$10 — \$20 — \$50 — \$100 Canadian or U.S., and, in Sterling—denominations of £2 — £5 — £10 — £20

Cheques are payable to you only, the purchaser, identified by your signature on each order, and will be accepted readily the World over.

LETTER-OF-CREDIT

Our Letter-of-Credit permits you to draw cash from foreign banks as required on the same principle as you would draw cash from your bank account at home.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

Head Office: Toronto

Branches throughout Canada



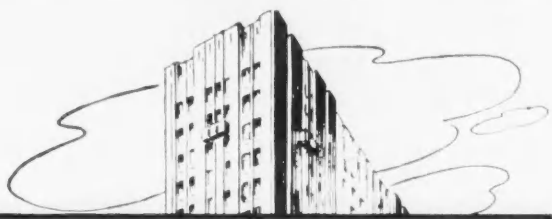
Nation-wide Organization...

SERVING CITY AND COUNTRY ALIKE

BANK OF MONTREAL

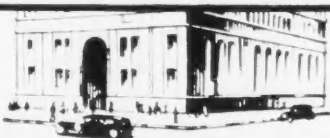
ESTABLISHED 1817
MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE

OVER 500 BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST



IN SAFE HANDS

Priceless boon—to know your life's savings will be safely and economically handled for your beneficiaries! Appoint this Company your executor. Expert knowledge, long experience, permanency that outlasts any individual, will relieve those you desire to protect of anxiety, raise the value of your estate, however modest. Take steps in time.



THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

BAY AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO



CONCRETE

Means a SAFE Driving Surface

Even after you have straight roads, or properly-built curves, adequate sight distances, sufficient widths—even separating boulevards, grade separations, warning signs, traffic signals—there still is needed the safest possible pavement surface. Your own experience and that of countless other motorists tells

you that concrete is safest. Its gritty surface is skid-resistant in all weathers. Its light gray color defines road edges and makes for safe night driving. Its flat crown makes the whole surface usable.

Advocate concrete paving, for safety, comfort and economy.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Office: 803 Northern Ontario Building, Toronto

AIMS AT LABOR STANDARD

(Continued from Page 21)

It also could require the labelling of any product in order to help in the enforcement of these regulations. Presumably all products would fall into one of two classes, the first being eligible for interstate commerce through having been made in compliance with the federal regulations, and the second failing to meet this standard, or at least failing to show the necessary brand or certificate.

Right there, obviously, is a grave practical difficulty, both in the administration of the law and in the operation of industry itself. How about coal, and lumber, and iron ore, and petroleum? Or, to pass from the crude to the refined, how about tobacco, and coffee, and articles of clothing? It is well known that in the intricacies of commerce, in their passage from manufacturer to wholesaler and to retailer, many kinds of goods take most of the journey in bulk, and, if packaged at all, are so handled only in their final stages. Barrels, tank cars and other bulk containers could of course be labelled, but who could tell whether or not bootleg or contraband was introduced before the sale to the consumer?

Take such a familiar product as coffee. The United States has no control whatever over the production of the raw material, the coffee bean. It is imported to probably a score of different points, and from them it is distributed to every important city. The government, as part of its program, would want to control the roasting, grinding and blending of such coffee as might be shipped from one state to another, however. These operations might easily be restricted to state lines, if the federal regulations were in any degree onerous, and the business of national manufacturers would thereby be destroyed. Or, as an alternative, the effect of federal regulations would be negated by further processing within the state where the coffee was to be consumed. Flour and a dozen other foods handled along similar lines provide equally good illustrations.

THE federal government has no power to put a concern out of business, or even to license it. A firm can operate within a state under a charter from that state, or without a charter at all. It would be subject to federal control only in respect to such of its output as might be shipped to other states. And when we think of the great number of such concerns operating in every state, it is rather evident that interstate business might be easily arranged on lines so as to evade the federal regulations.

Now let us glance for a moment at the problem of a concern which conscientiously attempted to meet the federal standards, and at the same time tried to meet substandard competition within the state. Can it feasibly have

two standards of production within the one plant? Will one group of employees work under federal regulations, while another group does as much per hour but at lower wages, so as to make the goods for competition within the state? That would run counter to every principle of management, and would be entirely discordant. Of course, it is easy to reply that the natural solution is for all production to be raised up to the federal standard. That is an ideal, but not a practical one—so long as state regulations (where they exist at all) are on a lower plane. The result would be a shrinkage of business to within state boundaries, except for a few industries in which mass production could surmount the barriers. Every consumer would lose through some failures to achieve the low costs of large scale production.

The key to the situation obviously would be the federal standard. If high, it would wreck interstate commerce. If very low, it would be useless. The problem would be to find a level just above the extreme bottom, so that most of the good producers would not be affected, but the few real "sweat-shops" or wage chisellers would at least be restricted in their activities. That is the principle of the minimum wage wherever it is wisely administered. There is a great deal of trouble in locating this level in a single state or province; the problem for such a great and varied nation as the United States, is just about 18 times as great as for a single state. And yet that is exactly what is to be laid before the new body.

THE board would have considerable latitude in fixing minimum wages and maximum hours for individual industries, but certain limits are proposed in the legislation itself. News despatches state that the draft bill had set 40 cents per hour as the lowest wage, and 40 hours per week as the maximum time, but that these figures were stricken out and blanks left for Congress to fill in. If any such figures became law, then there would be widespread change in many industries, especially in respect to hours. At the other extreme, the board would not be able to set more than 80 cents per hour as a minimum; that would be a sort of "maximum minimum" the effect of which would be to keep the board out of industries which already have high wage rates.

The saving graces, of this as of so many other regulatory measures, are in its exceptions and exemptions. The board could pay apprentices less than the minimum wage. That would raise the whole question of who are apprentices and how long are they such; it is well known that the minimum wage regulations now in effect are in some degree evaded by the practice of firing workers as soon as they reach the limit of apprenticeship or learning, and replacing them by a new set of beginners. Again, the board could authorize payment of less than the minimum to those whose earning capacity had been impaired. That likewise has been a bone of contention already. The net result has been to encourage employment of as many as possible in these exempted classes, provided that they can do as much or nearly as much work as normal; then the fully capable employee is liable to find himself or herself out of a job.

All the above is written not to condemn the whole idea of social advancement, but in mere recognition of the practical difficulties. It is submitted that a little wise and effective legislation is far better than a great deal that is idealistic but impracticable. SOME credit may be due on the score of moral and political value. The United States, like nearly every other great nation, has within itself the seeds of a revolution, which tend to take root and grow in times of economic difficulty. Although the situation is much improved, the administration evidently feels the necessity for continued bringing forward of measures which at least appear to spell social progress. Lewis helped to reject Roosevelt, but it may well be that the Democrats do not want to cherish that support to the point of dependence; therefore, they can not afford to let C.I.O. monopolize the leadership of labor, and must have a program of their own.

Though not without our corresponding troubles, we in Canada can very well let the United States do the experimenting. We have only nine provinces against their 48 states, and ten million people against their hundred odd millions, but we have just about as wide variety in living standards and in conditions of production as will be found across the line. We have minimum wage regulations in most of the provinces, with rather different results. We have ventured on industrial "standards" which, being pitched to rather too high a key, have been harmful rather than beneficial. We should let the United States demonstrate how far federal minimums or standards can weld and unify a varied nation. And above all, we should let them lead the way towards higher production costs, for our national economy demands a large volume of exports which can be maintained only through costs kept in some relation to those of countries with which we have to compete in the world markets.

Organized labor itself has always looked on the minimum wage with some doubt, feeling that the legal minimum makes the rates secured by the strong bargaining organizations look rather high, and that its tendency is to level down rather than to level up the unorganized workers, thus making it all the more difficult for the unions to secure further gains. Under the proposed law, the new board would be at liberty to leave wages to be settled by bargaining in any industry where organizations are active. But if the view of the unions is correct, then the minimum wage is not of benefit to workers as a whole, but is rather a kind of state interference with the operation of those firms which pay very low wages, and with the liberties of those workers who are so employed.

A complete British Empire and Foreign Banking Service

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

249 Branches throughout Scotland. HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH.

London: City Offices—3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.
WEST SMITHFIELD, E.C.1.
49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.1.
51, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.
BURLINGTON GARDENS, W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS £81,840,596

Associated Bank—Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 1937

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
JAMES W. PYKE, Vice-President
HUGH MACKAY, K.C. NORMAN J. DAWES WM. I. GEAR
WM. HARTY W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith Balance Sheet as at 1st May, 1937, together with Profit and Loss and Surplus Account for the year ended that date.

The result of the year's operations is fully set forth in the appended Profit and Loss Account from which it will be observed, that after making provision for all charges including Depreciation of Property and Plant and Reserve for Government Taxes, etc., there is a net profit of \$235,686.16. This amount has been added to Earned Surplus. The balance carried forward in this account is now \$663,407.46.

Your properties have been well maintained. Your Directors desire to record their appreciation of the faithful and efficient services rendered throughout the year by Officers, Staff and Employees of all Departments.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President.

Three Rivers, Que., 15th May, 1937.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 1st May, 1937

ASSETS	
Current Assets:—	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$119,813.07
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds, Less Reserve, (Market Value \$107,125.00)	404,875.00
Accounts and Bills Receivable less Reserve	683,757.33
Inventory of Raw Cotton, Purely manufactured Stock, Supplies, Chemicals, etc., as determined and certified by the management and valued as to Raw Cotton at cost which is less than prevailing market prices, and as to Merchandise and Supplies at average cost or less and not over replacement value, less Reserves	912,132.06
Property:—	
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost	\$10,700,052.39
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	4,637,558.59
Investments:—	
Marketable Securities:—	
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies	\$ 23,875.18
(Approximate market value \$24,162.58)	
Non-Marketable Securities:—	
5,500 Shares St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills Limited, Common Stock, being the whole issue, less Reserve	221,160.26
Sundry Investments	10,780.00
Deferred Charges:—	
Bond Discount, Unexpired Insurance, etc.	\$335,116.02
Plant Alterations, etc.	1,293,575.55
	\$ 8,873,578.27
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:—	
Accounts and Bills Payable	\$285,221.58
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	63,801.65
Accrued Government and Municipal Taxes	140,580.40
Bond Interest Accrued	28,467.80
5 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February, 1938	150,000.00
Deferred Liabilities:—	
For Machinery and Equipment Purchases and Plant Alterations	1,19,659.48
First Mortgage Bonds:—	
Authorized	\$5,000,000.00
Issued:—	
Series "A" dated 1st February 1936, 3 1/2% Serial Bonds maturing \$150,000.00 in each of the first to fourth years	600,000.00
Less: Bonds Matured and Bonds Maturing 1st February, 1938	400,000.00
4% Serial Bonds dated 1st February, 1936, maturing \$175,000.00 in each of the fifth to twelfth years	1,400,000.00
3 1/2% Fifteen Year Bonds, dated 1st February, 1936	1,000,000.00
Capital Stock:—	
Authorized:—	
105,000 Shares of No Par Value	
Issued:—	
69,903 Shares Fully Paid	4,192,240.00
Earned Surplus:—	
General Reserve	500,000.00
Balance as at 1st May, 1937	663,407.46
	\$ 8,873,578.27

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD JAS. W. PYKE Directors

Montreal, 15th May, 1937.

Verified, subject to our report of this date.

(Signed) RIDEAU, STAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHINSON, Chartered Accountants, Auditors

Profit and Loss Account

For the Year Ended 1st May, 1937

Net Profit for the Year ended 1st May, 1937, before providing for Depreciation, Bond Interest, Bond Discount, Directors' Fees, Legal Fees, Executive Salaries and Reserve for Government Taxes	\$903,586.59
Interest on Investments	16,251.90
	\$919,838.49
Depreciation on Property and Plant	\$396,500.00
Bond Interest	120,706.60
Bond Discount	21,287.54
Directors' Fees	2,120.00
Legal Fees	3,711.59
Executive Salaries	56,626.80
Reserve for Government Taxes	85,000.00
Reserve for Investments	20,000.00
Net Profit for the Year Transferred to Surplus Account	\$235,686.16

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at 1st May, 1937

Balance at Credit 2nd May, 1936	\$162,672.80
Net Profit for the Year ended 1st May, 1937	235,686.16
	\$398,358.96
Deduct Dividends Paid	34,951.50
	\$363,407.46